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Victoria Daily Times.

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Not "Low cheap," but "How Good." Good goods and cheap and purity guaranteed.
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't Street. Always Open.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1894. No. 61

NOTICE

Leave your Watches and Jewelry with us for repairs. Remember we make a specialty of Fine Repairing and Manufacturing. All work guaranteed and at Lowest Prices.

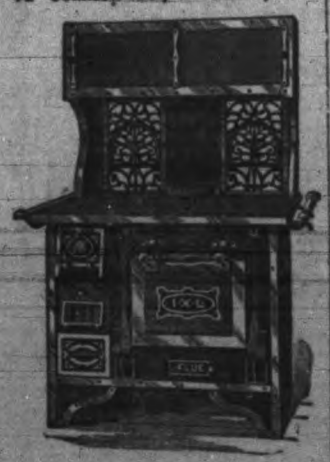
CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
.....47 Fort Street.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT THE WESTSIDE.
New Dress Goods, New Flannelettes, New Cameo Draperies, New India Linens, Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns, New Curtain Nets, New Spring Prints. New Goods constantly arriving.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.
Feb. 22, 94.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (With power to increase).....£600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE.....£270,000, $1,314,000
HEAD OFFICE . . . 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
BRANCHES:
In British Columbia—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).
In the United States—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
Will be given you to obtain some Special Bargains in
CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, MATS, ETC.,
During our SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE.
NOTE—We are clearing out some of our last year's Stock at very low prices and offer you excellent value for your money.
Call early after you read this "ad." and select your Carpets, etc., for the Spring.
WEILER BROS.,
Broughton and Fort Streets.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.
Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Works, Cornice Work, Sky-Lights And Roofing.

YOUR CHILD . . .
IS UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED
WHY DON'T YOU TRY The D. & L. EMULSION? IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

DO YOU WANT
To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything
Then Try a "Times Liner,"
ONE CENT
Per word each insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Two wheeled cart; must be cheap. P. O. box 216. mar7-2t

WANTED—A quantity of clean cotton rags. Apply at the Times office.

ALBERNI—Two lots of farming land with improvements (80 and 116 acres), to be sold at assessed tax value. For particulars address W. Smith, Cherry Creek, Alberni. mar 7

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at Room No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Friday, March 9, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them as a member of the School Board of Trustees for Victoria City.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at an time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination.

And in the event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened at the above named room, No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Tuesday, 13th March, 1894.

Of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 3rd day of March, 1894.

W. K. BULL,
mar 7 Returning Officer.

FOR THE NORTH
The Steamer

BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on
Saturday, March 10th,
At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
mar5 6 Trounce Avenue.

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	March 17
Allan Line, Laurentian	March 31
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 24
Dominion Line, Oregon	April 7
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	March 22
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11

From New York.

American Line, Berlin	March 21
American Line, New York	April 28
Cunard Line, Umbria	March 17
Cunard Line, Campania	March 24
White Star Line, Majestic	March 21
White Star Line, Germanic	March 28
North Ger. Line, Ems	March 31
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	March 17
North Ger. Line, Aller	March 27
Thingvalla Line, Hekla	March 10
Thingvalla Line, Thingvalla	March 24

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

American News.

Williamsburg, Ky., March 7.—At the Birdeye mine on Monday the union men drove out of the mine the non-union men and compelled them to withdraw. A sheriff's posse is now in possession.

New York, March 7.—G. Hallock, confidential clerk of Pabst & Co., importers, 26 Barclay street, was arrested to-day, charged with swindling the firm out of $65,000 and causing an assignment.

Lewes, Del., March 7.—The United States battleship Indiana passed out to the cape this morning on her trial trip.

Louisville, Ky., March 7.—A fire in the orphanage of the Good Shepherd this morning was quickly extinguished with slight loss. The children were removed safely.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 7.—The Spencer block, one of the largest business buildings of the city, collapsed this morning. No body was injured.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

More Correspondence Submitted to Congress To-day.

THREE DISPATCHES FROM WILLIS,

Giving a Brief History of Events on the Islands.

The People Anxiously Waiting for Congress' Decision—The Chinese Protest Against Special Licenses—They Claim the Same Protection and Rights as Are Accorded Other Nations.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The president sent to congress to-day more Hawaiian correspondence, including three dispatches from Willis, one dated Feb. 10, and the others dated Feb. 14 and Feb. 15 respectively. The dispatch of Feb. 14 gives a history of events on the island as already published, and states that while the present month has been unusually quiet, the action of congress is awaited with great interest as indicating the future policy of the United States towards this country.

The decision to increase the number of members of the advisory council from 14 to 24 is referred to by Willis, who mentions the rumors of the poisoning of a number of government soldiers, but says there seems to have been little cause for such suspicions. He also speaks of the rumored Chinese uprising, which also in his opinion was utterly without foundation. Willis says a spirited contest is in progress looking to the introduction of the representative system into the councils of the provisional government. Under date of Feb. 15 Willis mentions the appointment of a committee by the provisional government to prepare an act for holding a constitutional convention, also the election of Mr. Hatch as minister of foreign affairs. He says at a mass meeting of the Chinese held on the previous night 3,000 attended. Resolutions were passed denouncing as an injustice the act before the provisional government obliging Chinese residents to obtain a special license as requisite to conduct business in the country, and asserting their right to dwell in Hawaii and be accorded the protection of the law upon terms of equality with those of other nationalities.

A Terrible Brute.

West Union, Iowa, March 7.—The details of horrible murder have just come to light through the death bed confession of Michael Joyce, of Allamake county. Four years ago he ordered his nephew, James Joyce, to clean out a cistern. The boy obeyed, but as soon as he reached the bottom, his uncle, acting on the order, he then procured a shotgun and fired both loads into the defenceless boy. Michael circulated the rumor that the boy had gone south and was caught stealing horses and was hanged. The murderer was a terrible brute and confessed having frequently dragged his aged, sickly aunt out of her bed just to hear her scream and groan.

Witnessed the Murders.

Liberty, N. Y., March 7.—Stewart Gross said here last night that he was a witness of the murder of the veteran Jacob Moore, and his housekeeper, in their cottage near Bushville recently. He said John O'Dell, who is now in jail as a suspect, did the killing. Gross said he got none of the booty and had for some time been willing to confess if he could be assured of exemption from prosecution. Gross left here on a freight train, but will be arrested. Sheriff Belcher has a standing offer of $500 for the conviction of the murderer, or murderers, and the county has offered $300 additional.

A Law and Order Victory.

Omaha, Neb., March 7.—The municipal boycott on the social evil and the gambling houses went into effect at midnight, and to-day many knights of the cloth and keepers of questionable resorts are preparing to seek green fields and pastures new. For over a year the law and order element has been making a determined fight on these two classes of the community, which have been running wide open for 18 months under a city ordinance by which keepers are fined monthly for conducting disorderly houses. The fight of the law and order people finally became so formidable that Chief of Police Seavey was compelled to recognize it, and accordingly two weeks ago an order was issued notifying the owners and managers of all gambling houses, disorderly houses and policy shops to close up their business by this morning under threat that every state law and city ordinance against them would thereafter be enforced. The order has created much commotion, but those concerned realize the fact that the chief is in earnest, and have therefore decided that opposition either open or covert would be useless.

A Question of Religion.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The judiciary committee of the house of representatives met in the committee room at noon to-day for the purpose of listening to arguments on the resolution of Representative Moses, of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the preamble of the constitution of the United States, "acknowledging the supreme authority of the just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations." This question has been before congress at intervals ever since the constitution was adopted. Of late the pressure from those who believe that such an amendment should be made to the constitution has been so great that it could not be ignored. The proposition is antagonized by representatives of various societies of free thinkers, atheists and agnostics, and it will be supported ten times more strongly by representatives of the various religious denominations. The hearings will occupy several weeks.

WILL PRODUCE PROOF.

Serious Charges Made Against Civil Service Administration.

New York, March 7.—Last Sunday Rev. Madison C. Peters, of the Bloomingdale Reformed church, this city, made charges reflecting on the civil service administration in Washington. He said in effect that Ratmanism was the ruling power in the governmental departments in the capital city, that Roman Catholics were privileged to receive advance copies of civil service questions; that Protestant clerks had been discharged on religious grounds, etc. These charges stirred up civil service commissioner Roosevelt, who made an emphatic statement, denying them in toto and challenging Dr. Peters to give names and facts.

Yesterday he announced that some "glittering generalities," which he was accused of having indulged in last Sunday, he will take pains in the near future to develop specifically. Where, for instance, he said, a department clerk, he intends to say, "department clerks," giving names and positions, and where he used the term, "the head of the bureau," he says he will denominate the person meant by name, and give accurate evidence of the facts alleged.

"Many of the facts which I used in last Sunday's sermon," said Mr. Peters, were furnished me by J. A. Lansing, the brother of the Rev. Isaac T. Lansing, D. D., of the Park street church, Boston. He took elaborate pains in gathering them. Mr. Lansing might have been wrong, but I doubt it. I have no retraction whatever to make and only sorry that my time last Sunday was so limited that I could not go into more specific details. I intend to show that Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was defeated because he was associated with a society whose object it is to foster American institutions. I intend also specifically to expose the favoritism that has been shown in the appointment of Roman Catholic clerks over unsectarian applicants."

Dr. Peters will issue within the coming fortnight, an open letter protesting against the appointment of Bishop McQuaids of Rochester as a regent of the university of the State of New York. It will, he says, set forth scores of extracts from speeches, telegrams and letters in which Bishop McQuade expressed himself as openly hostile to American public schools and other American institutions. Dr. Peters says he has received numerous threatening letters in regard to his attacks upon Romanism.

Anxious Typesetters.

Chicago, March 7.—The printers employed on the various daily papers of this city are in a fever of expectation to-day concerning the probable result of the arbitration in the case of the demand of the publishers' association of Chicago for a reduction in the scale of the prices paid by the Typographical Union. The new scale is made year by year. The newspaper association, of which R. W. Patterson, of the Tribune, is president, seeks a reduction in the price of hand composition from 48 to 42 cents for morning papers, from 43 to 37 for evening papers, a general revision of the machine scale, and the abolition of the article or by-law of the union which requires foremen to be members of that organization. By mutual consent one of the oldest and most respected ex-printers of Chicago, W. F. Pagett, general manager of the advertising department of the Chicago opera house, was chosen as arbitrator. During the past week exhaustive hearings have been given to representatives of the printers as well as of the publishers. The decision will be announced late this afternoon.

A Victim of Morphine.

San Francisco, March 7.—Miss Alice Alderdy, who was found with Dr. J. J. Leek in an unconscious condition in the doctor's room on Monday morning last, both suffering apparently from morphine and cocaine poisoning, died shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Her father and mother were present, and the scene was most affecting. Dr. Leek had slightly changed for the better at a late hour this morning, and there are now hopes for his recovery.

Fears for Wales' Safety.

Marseilles, March 7.—The Prince of Wales started for Cannes to-day on board his cutter the Britannia. The wind was blowing a gale and the sea running high. There are fears for his safety.

Mail Contract to be Cancelled.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Owing to the failure of the Pacific Mail company, the provision in the contract with the government for carrying the mails will be cancelled on April 1st.

Work for the Rangers.

San Francisco, Cal., March 7.—The athletic auxiliary committee of the Midwinter fair announces that on Thursday, May 24th, the international football match, America v. British Columbia, will be decided. The Fort Masons will uphold the Stars and Stripes, and the Nanaimo Rangers, champions of the province, will do battle for British Columbia. On Friday, May 25th, the Nanaimo team will try conclusions with the champion team of the American Association League and on Saturday, May 26th, the Nanaimo champions will do battle with the picked team of California.

For Sake of Harmony.

Providence, R. I., March 7.—In the interest of the republican harmony Rocker has withdrawn from the United States countorial contest. This leaves the field clear for Hon. Geo. W. Peabody.

Republicans Victorious.

Seattle, March 7.—Straight Republican ticket elected from 2500 to 3000 plurality. There were three tickets in the field.

GLADSTONE IS ILL

The Venerable ex-Premier is Attacked With Chills

WHILE HASTENING HOME LAST NIGHT

He Was Attending a Dinner Given at Brooks's.

At Which all the Late Cabinet Was Present—One of the Doctors Says the Cold is Serious—Gladstone Makes Light of It—McCarthyites Denouncing their Leader.

London, March 7.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone is confined to his bed this morning. He became chilled by the raw winds yesterday and is suffering from a severe cold.

Mr. Gladstone had a severe chill last night, but physicians say they do not regard his condition dangerous. Last night while walking home from Brooks' Club, where he had dined with his late colleagues in the ministry, he was seized with chills and upon reaching his home was put to bed. Mr. Gladstone objected to having physicians calling, saying he was only slightly indisposed, but the doctor was called nevertheless, and other physicians were summoned this morning. One of the doctors in attendance on Mr. Gladstone said this afternoon that while there was no immediate danger, his illness may take a serious turn at any moment.

London, March 7.—A tin box evidently containing explosives was found in Bow street police station last evening. An examination is being made.

Government Exequaturs Unsatisfactory

Rome March 7.—The commission of cardinals appointed by the pope to consider the question of granting exequaturs to representatives of foreign governments to the vatican, decided that the vatican cannot accept the formula of exequatur used by the Italian government.

Emphatically Denied.

Berlin, March 7.—Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, emphatically denies the report that he intends resigning from office.

The British in Gambia.

London, March 7.—Despatches from Bathurst, Gambia, this morning, says that Rear-Admiral Benford of the flagship Raleigh, reports that British troops were attacked by the followers of Chief Fodisalah while advancing upon the village of Bamjur yesterday, and seven British were wounded. Under a deadly fire the natives were driven back, and the British took possession of the Bamjur, which they burned. The native loss was very heavy.

Another Batch of Anarchists.

Paris, March 7.—Seventeen anarchists were arrested by the police this evening.

Commercial Cable Company Dividend.

Montreal, March 7.—At a board meeting of the Commercial Cable company, held in New York yesterday, the usual quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent. on the outstanding stock of the company was declared to be payable on the 2nd of April, out of the net earnings, and for this purpose the transfer books will be closed at 2:30 p. m. on the 21st March and re-opened on April 3rd.

Imperial Parliament.

London, March 7.—The announcement is made, officially, that Herbert Gladstone will succeed Shaw Lefevre as first commissioner in the cabinet.

Denouncing Their Leader.

London, March 7.—The members of the Irish McCarthyite party are denouncing their leader for his attitude towards Lord Rosebery.

Eastern Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., March 7.—Mr. Haldarts arrangement with the government turns out to be that the government agree to give him a subsidy of $750,000 a year if he forms a company to construct four twenty knot steamers capable of carrying what they term "high class freight." The matter is therefore dependent, as heretofore, on the willingness of capitalists to invest.

Hon. Mr. de Boucherville arrived here this afternoon in company with Hon. J. J. Ross, Quebec. It is rumored that Mr. Boucherville is being asked to enter the cabinet.

Montreal, Que., March 7.—It is said to be generally understood that Henry Folger, of Kingston, is to be the general manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company. Mr. Folger is at present in the city and will meet the board of directors this afternoon, when the appointment will be confirmed. Mr. Folger has had wide experience in steamboat enterprises, and it is believed will prove an efficient manager.

Nearing the Buried Miners.

Plymouth, Pa., March 7.—Rescuers at work in Gaylor Mine were compelled to leave the mine this morning on account the fearful stench of decomposing flesh. 'tis believed that the bodies of the 13 entombed miners are close at hand. Disinfectants will be used and the work continued.

Protection of Seal Life.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—It is positively stated that the government will make no change in its attitude on the question of protection of seal life in Behring sea. The regulations of the McCreary bill, recently introduced in the house, are considered within the decision of the Paris tribunal, and the government is not likely, it is said, to recede from them.

IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.

Lord Rosebery and His Colleagues in Harness.

London, March 6.—The offices occupied by [illegible] formally taken possession of by Lord Rosebery this afternoon. The new premier was cordially greeted by the retiring prime minister upon his arrival at the rooms in the official residence in Downing street.

The Duke of Devonshire, in the course of his speech at Yeoville, this evening, referring to Mr. Gladstone's retirement, said that it was a source of great satisfaction that, in spite of his age and infirmity, Mr. Gladstone had not outstayed his parliamentary reputation. The image presented by Mr. Gladstone would never be impaired; his picture would never be effaced. He had passed from the scene in the plentitude of his strength and greatness, and neither for good nor for evil could his place be filled. He had left to his successor a legacy of unsettled questions. One of these questions was home rule, which would hang as a mill-stone around the neck of his party for many years. In his last speech he had imposed a new burden upon his party—the quarrel with the house of lords. The only real ground for the quarrel with the lords was the rejection of the home rule bill. The other grounds alleged were absurd and the Earl of Rosebery would not take them. If the government would be inclined to hang up home rule, continued the speaker, the Liberal-Unionists would be in no hurry to displace them. But the Liberal-Unionists would be uncompromising in their opposition to home rule especially if the government attempted to pass a gerrymandering registration bill; otherwise they contemplated no factious opposition to Lord Rosebery, who, there was no reason to believe, was indifferent to the interests, honor and greatness of England at home and abroad.

When the house of commons reassembles Mr. Laubouchere will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, demanding the introduction of a bill confirming the legislation of the house of commons, praying that, in the case of bills rejected by the house of lords, the Royal assent be given after the bills have again been passed by the house of commons.

John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, will move an amendment to the address in favor of granting amnesty to the imprisoned dynamiters.

The Daily News says that Mr. Gladstone offered a peerage to Mr. Armistead, whose guest he was at Biarritz, and that Mr. Armistead declined the honor.

Henry Labouchere, in Truth, disavows confidence in the new premier, but says that nevertheless he is willing to support any sound measure proposed by the government. He doubts whether Lord Rosebery is prepared for a sufficiently drastic treatment of the house of lords. "If a satisfactory assurance does not appear in the Queen's speech," he says, "the Radicals must make a stand. The difficulty might be settled by allowing the peers to seek election to the house of commons."

American News.

Chicago, March 6.—The building, 152 9th street, was almost wrecked this morning by a bomb thrown into the hall. No one was injured. The place is a house of ill-fame. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

New York, March 6.—Henry Winter of Gray was to-day made permanent receiver of the United States and Brazil steamship company. Charles T. Terry was to-day appointed receiver of the automatic manufacturing company, which runs the nickel-in-the-slot machines.

New York, March 6.—An unknown man about 26, committed suicide in Central park this afternoon by shooting himself. Nothing was found upon him to establish his identity.

San Francisco, March 6.—The brig Consuelo arrived from Kahalui to-day. She reports no change in the situation on the Hawaiian islands. The Commercial Advertiser of February 17, publishes a caustic review of the letters of T. H. Davie, guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, which have been collected and printed in pamphlet form and entitled, "Davies' Duty is to Fight." The critic, by way of introduction, says the literature appearing in these letters will hereafter constitute the "Davies-ian period of Hawaiian literature." Its immediate object is to hurl the locomotive styled "P.G." off the track of events and replace it with the somewhat battered and effete engine styled "monarchy," which was suddenly sidetracked.

Norfolk, W. Va., March 5.—The steamer Violet, with the presidential party aboard, arrived here at 6 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland stated to a reporter that his trip had been a very enjoyable one and the sports were fine. He was feeling splendidly. The Violet coaled at the navy yard here and resumed her trip to Washington at 9 p.m.

Yellow Fever at Rio.

London, March 6.—The virulence of yellow fever at Rio is causing a great deal of anxiety among ship owners. Lord Rosebery has cabled to Wyndam, British minister at Rio, instructing him to arrange for a temporary cessation of hostilities in Rio harbor to enable British merchant ships there to take ballast and leave port.

The Two Great Bills.

Washington, March 6.—It was stated to-day that an attempt would be made to antagonize the Wilson bill with the Bland bill by precipitating a fight over the second reading of the latter. Harris J. Harris in the senate called for the second reading of the Bland bill and moved that it be placed on the calendar to make way for the tariff bill, which was on the eve of being reported. Allison asked the ruling of the chair on the matter. Hill offered a resolution providing that amendments be made to the Wilson bill to raise revenue by taxation of foreign imports, sufficient to overcome the deficit in the treasury, and strike out from the Wilson bill provisions for an internal and direct tax as proposed.

Rough on the Republicans.

Troy, N. Y., March 6.—Municipal elections are in progress in several cities and towns of this state. A shooting affray occurred at the polling place of the first district in the Thirteenth ward, this city, to-day, the result of an attempt on the part of a large gang of repeaters, alleged to be in the employ of the Molloy faction of Democrats, to gain work. The Republicans' attempt to repel the repeaters was followed by shooting. Robt. Ross, a prominent Republican and manufacturer, was killed. Wm. Ross, his brother, also a Republican, is shot and seriously wounded. Pat Shea, another Republican, was shot, but not badly hurt. [illegible]

General News.

Panama, March 7.—Another British man-of-war has been sent to Bluefields to support the Cleopatra in adjusting the troubles in Mosquito reservation, pending the arrival of definite orders from the British government. The Cleopatra has sent three boats ashore with 80 marines and two pieces of artillery to protect Chief Clarence, who said his life had been threatened. The Nicaragua forces offered no resistance.

Behring Sea Patrol.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—It is a serious problem for the naval authorities to secure a sufficient number of vessels to carry out the agreement of the arbitrators respecting the patrol of seal waters. At present the only naval vessel available at San Francisco is the Alert, under repairs at Mare Island. The Yorktown arrived at San Francisco from Callao on Saturday night, and can be reckoned upon soon. No other vessels of the naval force can be ready for service by May 1. It is the intention to bring some of the vessels of the fleet now at Rio around Cape Horne for this duty as soon as they can be spared, but it will take them so long to reach seal waters that unless a start is made immediately they will not be of service at the opening of the season, and when they do get as far around as San Francisco they will be in need of repairs, after their long exposure in tropical waters, before they can venture on Behring Sea service. This will consume valuable time, and in addition the navy department is much embarrassed to find money to defray the cost of repairs in the present depleted condition of the treasury and the limited appropriations made for such purposes.

Washington City, March 6.—The secretary of the navy has ordered two vessels of the Behring Sea fleet to coal at Seattle this season.

Smugglers of Chinese Caught.

Whatcom, March 6.—One of the most important captures ever made in the customs service in this part of the state was effected about one o'clock this morning on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, about three miles south of Sumas, by Inspector Flanagan, the men arrested being two Chinamen and the notorious Cowboy Terry, who was shot twice in a fight near Sedro two years ago, in which several officers were concerned and Deputy Sheriff Poor, of Seattle, killed. It will be remembered that that fight was the culmination of an attempt to smuggle Chinamen to Seattle, and that Terry claimed to be aiding the police to make the arrest. The story was not believed then, but was not disproved. For over a month Terry has been carousing and consorting with suspicious characters at Sedro, Sumas and across the line, and has been closely watched. Last night after staying in a Sumas saloon and drinking heavily for some time he suddenly left. The fact of his going was made known to Inspector Flanagan, who believing that he would undertake to run in some Chinamen, telegraphed here for aid, but the hour was late and the office was closed. The inspector then secured the aid of one man in town and went down the Lake Shore road three miles, obstructed the track and waited.

At one o'clock a speeder, which was stolen at Sumas, was heard coming at a lively rate. The policemen went up the track a short distance and challenged the men approaching, who stopped and were arrested without making resistance. Terry was brought here at eight o'clock and returned to Sumas on the nine o'clock train in charge of Deputy Marshal McGinnis and Deputy Collector Maloney. He had a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Lawrence, and was held for examination on the ninth and tenth inst. on two charges, smuggling Chinamen and aiding and abetting smuggling contrary to the Geary law. Bonds were fixed at $2,000 on each charge in default of which he was brought here at 1 p. m. and lodged in jail with the Chinamen. He said if he were only charged with aiding and abetting he would plead guilty, but as he is also charged with smuggling he will plead not guilty to both charges. One Chinaman offered Flanagan $75 and McGinnis $70 to let him go. It is also reported that a Chinaman was found in a tool box under a baggage car at Sumas about midnight, but escaped in the darkness.

Depopulation of Iceland.

Since the political agitations of Iceland in 1885, which disturbed and discouraged the publication, things have been going materially from bad to worse. We are occasionally called upon to listen to jeremiads about Icelandic starvation from those whose sentiment for the Icelander is more active than their information is exact, and the English public has become suspicious of cries of "Wolf!" But the present season, with its excellent weather and good supplies of food, has not shown any reaction against the draining away of the people.

This summer no fewer than 600 persons emigrated to America, bringing the population below that limit of 70,000 to which it has already dwindled. The island now contains, it is believed, fewer inhabitants than in 1870, before the temporary rise in Icelandic prosperity. The emigrants are largely of the farm laborer class and there is a growing complaint that portions of the country are going out of cultivation because there is no one to work on the land.

Canada is beginning to attract the Icelanders to its northern provinces, and during the last six months three or four Canadian agents have been visiting every township in the island, preaching the attractiveness of the new country. The government has even gone so far as to introduce a bill proposing to discourage emigration, or in any case to put a stop to the propaganda of these Canadian agents; but it is doubtful whether this measure will pass the Althing, and nothing seems able to modify the distaste which the Icelander has formed for his venerable but arid acres.

A speaker in the Althing the other day remarked that a bill preventing Icelanders who were doing well in the west from writing to their friends at home would do a thousands times more service than an attempt to persecute tooting colonial agents.—Saturday Review.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

A Wonderful Clock.

There was shipped recently to the midwinter fair from Portland, Ind., a specimen of Hoosier work which will excite admiration. It was the 100-year astronomical, historical and scriptural clock [illegible] ing which he challenges the world for originality, unique features and number of scenes and moving figures. The clock is thirteen feet high and nine feet wide. The main dial is two feet in diameter, and gives both sun and standard time, also the days of the month. On its face are a number of smaller dials. One gives the day of the week, another shows the origin of days by the planets appearing as they were named in the second century, when the mode of reckoning time by weeks was adopted. On Saturday Saturn appears, Sunday the sun, Monday the moon, etc. Another points out important past events, days that are most observed by the churches, and the so-called unlucky days each month, as the ancients respected them. Other dials show the time of the rising and setting of the sun, the four cardinal points, the moon's phases and the moon's age in days and quarters. An ocean scene, with indicator attached, gives the tides, and their proportional height can be seen at any time. The large dial exhibits a table of mortality, showing the proportion of deaths based on a calculation of 10,000 persons. Below the large dial is a small one giving the difference in time at the principal cities of the world when it is 12 o'clock at Washington, D. C. The solar system is represented by the earth, sun and moon, the centre being a fixed sun, the larger ball the earth, and the small one by its side the moon. The earth revolves around the sun, keeping pace with the solar time dial on the large dial, and the moon revolves around the earth in unison with the moon dial, showing the months of the year, winter, spring, summer and autumn and the solstices. On top of the clock is a figure representing Sir Isaac Newton taking views through his telescope, which changes position on the quarter of the hour. To the right of the dial are three sets of moving figures. The first is General Washington reviewing his army, the second the presidents of the United States in the order in which they were elected, and in the third, the ancient mode of capital punishment is shown by the death of Mary Stuart by the axe. On the left are also three sets of figures. The first, or uppermost, shows the flight of time, with the four seasons of the year; in the second the heroes of 1776 pass before and are honored by a bow and wave of the hand from the Goddess of Liberty, with the exception of Benedict Arnold, who goes unnoticed. The lower one is a tableaux scene, picturing the fondness of the elephant for children. There are two other sets of figures, above and below the main dial, which are scriptural in character; in one an upright figure keeps time to the music with its hands, while Vulcan, kneeling down, strikes the hour on an anvil with his hammer. This clock has 100 moving figures and characters, and its music boxes play eighteen different pieces.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during this time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures LOST MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means [illegible] stage. It is a symptom of [illegible] and barrenness. It can be stopped [illegible] by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent [illegible]

Send for circulars and testimonials. [illegible]

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, [illegible] San Francisco, Cal.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

America Photographed

FROM ALASKA TO ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

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There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

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Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

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And secure the whole series. It will be worth a hundred times its cost, and it can be obtained in no other way than through the Times.

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5 Cases New Spring Clothing JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Redistribution Bill Reported Complete With Amendments.

PRIVATE BILLS READ A SECOND TIME

Nakusp and Slocan Railway Bill to be Read a Second Time on Friday—Business Being Passed Through Without Delay.

March 6.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition against the Sumas dyking scheme.

Mr. Keith introduced a bill to amend the pharmacy act.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill for the extermination of weeds and the encouragement of dairying.

The house continued in committee on the redistribution bill, Mr. Croft taking the chair in the absence of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Brown objected to clause 21, which reads as follows: "In order to give full and due effect to the meaning and intent of the provisions contained in this act, or of any of the enactments specified in section one of this act, the Lieutenant-Governor in council may by regulations provide for any proceeding, matter or thing for which express provision has not been herein made, or for which only partial provision has been made, or where any alteration in any of the forms contained in the schedules to this act, or in any of the said specified enactments, may be found necessary, or where it shall be found that the time allowed to do any act is insufficient, and an alteration or extension of such time, and any alteration of dates consequent thereon, shall appear to be necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor in council may declare, either by regulation or notification in the British Columbia Gazette, that such alterations shall be made, and thereupon the same shall be made and take effect acordingly." He moved to strike out all the words after "made" in the sixth line down to and including "necessary" in the eighth line.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said it was useless for the legislature to enact acts if the Lieutenant-Governor in council could change the provisions of it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the clause would not give the government power to supercede the act. Mr. Beaven presumed that the government would abuse the power given to them. The government never took undue advantage of a similar clause in the last redistribution bill. The clause in the bill of 1890 gave the government more power than the one before the house, which was taken from the New South Wales act.

Mr. Beaven said the point was that the power to enact laws should not be given to the government. The clause in the act of 1890 was not as stringent as the clause before the house. It was all right to give them the right to correct mistakes in the act, but they should not be given the power to alter any specified enactments of the act.

Mr. Brown's amendment was lost and the clause was passed.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. The report will be considered on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of a bill to authorise the crown grant of townsite of Three Forks. The bill was introduced, he said, by request of a number of residents of West Kootenay expressed in a petition. A large number of people had settled on the pre-emption, who wanted the crown grant two months sooner than it would naturally issue. The gold commissioner had reported that the statements in the petition were correct. A number of people had erected buildings, but could not obtain the title to their land. In view of certain protests against he waited for some time before introducing the bill. Those who had protested against it on account of mineral claims had withdrawn their protests. The grant would not issue if everything was not clear. Everybody's rights would be protected.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill was a peculiar one. It was, in fact, a private one, and should have gone to some committee, where the facts could be thrashed out. There were also some extraordinary departures from the usual practice in the bill. If the pre-emption clause was being abused the lands and works department should inform the house and request it to remedy it. The bill proposed to make it easier for a speculator to deal with his pre-emption than it was for a bona fide settler. It seemed to be an extraordinary thing to do this, when the object of the land act was to settle the country.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was a great deal in what Mr. Beaven had said. But it must be remembered that there were a hundred or more people who were asking for relief. A number of people who had established their homes on the pre-emption were asking for the legislation, not the original pre-emptors. Whatever rights the holder of the mineral claim has will be preserved by the bill. Several who had at first protested against the bill had withdrawn their protests. He did not like the provisions of the bill, but the government could not turn a deaf ear to the settlers. The original pre-emptors, he did not believe, would make any profit by the passage of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the law said the pre-emptor could not transfer any title to his land until he had been given a crown grant. How, then, could the settlers have a legal claim to the land? The legislature had nothing to do with anybody but the pre-emptors.

Hon. Mr. Davie understood that the people were just squatters.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the people had built on the strength of receiving a title when the crown grant was issued.

Mr. Semlin said what had been said by the government should guide the members in not voting for the bill. It was essentially a private bill, and should have been brought in as one. Then if any one had an objection to it they could appear before the private bills committee. If they could get their grant in two months why was there such a hurry about it?

Mr. Sword said it was certainly private legislation, and should not be passed until the private bills committee had considered it and any one protesting had had an opportunity of appearing. He moved that it be referred to a select committee for report, the committee to consist of Messrs. Hunter, Eberts, Anderson, Kitchen and Brown.

Hon. Mr. Davie objected to the amendment. He thought it would be better to have the petition and other papers printed. The debate was adjourned to allow the papers to be printed.

On the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill, Mr. Sword said he would like further information. There must surely be an engineer's certificate showing why the road was going to cost $25,000 a mile.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was no engineer's report, but there was other information that would be printed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Croft in the chair, to consider the message.

Mr. Sword asked the premier to explain the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was not the practice to discuss the matter in committee.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—That is just what the house goes into committee for. The premier and his predecessor had established the rule referred to by the premier.

Mr. Brown contended that the premier should explain the bill to give the members an opportunity to consider it before the second reading was moved.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was a great deal of opposition to the bill, but when it was explained the people would see that the government had introduced a wise measure.

Hon. Mr. Beaven explained that he had not yet made up his mind on the bill. That was why the opposition were seeking all the information possible.

Mr. Cotton said the government must have known that they had the papers that were not yet printed. The government should give the house all the information it has before the second reading came on.

Hon. Mr. Davie said every scrap of information in the possession of the government would be before the house before the second reading came on.

The bill was reported to the house, the report was adopted and the bill was read a first time. It will be read a second time on Friday.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the school bill, the object of which was to allow the dismissal of a trustee who was guilty of some offence.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the amendment was a necessary one, and would commend itself to the house.

The bill was read a second time.

On consideration of the report of the Great Western Telegraph bill, Mr. Eberts moved an amendment to allow the company to build a line from Nanaimo to Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment to strike out the provision exempting the company from provincial taxation or impost.

The amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved a similar amendment respecting municipal taxation. The municipal act, he said, provided that the municipality could do that under certain conditions. It would be unwise to allow the private act to override the general act.

The debate was adjourned, and the house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Eberts continued the debate on Hon. Mr. Beaven's proposed amendment to the Great Western Telegraph company's bill. He saw no reason why a municipality should not be allowed to assist the company if it so desired.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the municipal act gave cities the power to assist enterprises of the kind.

Mr. Eberts did not think the general act gave cities the power to assist telegraph companies.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—If that is the case an amendment is required to the general act.

The amendment was negatived.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment to strike out the clause giving cities the power to exempt the company from taxation or other impost. The clause, he said, conflicted with the general act.

The amendment was lost and the report of the bill was adopted.

The B. C. Southern railway bill was finally passed.

Mr. Stoddart continued the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Cariboo railway bill. He did not wish to be understood as being opposed to the bill, but the company had had a charter for six years and had done nothing so far. The company proposed to enter Cariboo by the back door, which he did not think was in the best interests of the agriculturists of Cariboo. The house, having made a land grant, should say which route the company must follow.

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a point of order. A recommendation of the crown was necessary to transfer a land grant from one company to another. The grant had been made to the Ashcroft & Cariboo railway company, and the present company was the Cariboo railway company.

Dr. Watt contended that the company was the same as the old company, the name having simply been changed.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The grant has also lapsed, and it requires a recommendation of the crown to revive it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the company could certainly transfer the land grant to another company, but if the grant had lapsed it was a different thing. Of course if the company had no rights there could be no harm in the bill.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Horne moved the second reading of the Consolidated Electric Railway & Light company's bill. The bill proposed to amalgamate the Vancouver Electric Light and Railway company and the Vancouver and Westminster tramway company.

Mr. Martin opposed the bill. Those men, he said, who had put their money in the Vancouver company were not properly protected by the bill. They did not appear before the private bills committee, because they were misled by the title. He moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Brown said he felt decidedly suspicious of the bill and thought it would be well to lay it over until something more was heard about it.

Mr. Semlin said if there was any possibility of an injustice being done the bill should go back to the private bills committee.

Mr. Grant moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the bill to give the Hall Mines company the power to build a tramway from the Silver King mine to Kootenay lake and to erect a concentrating plant. The mine was the largest in Kootenay, and the company needed a tramway to transport their ores. This concentrator would be a lasting benefit to the province. The company did not ask for unusual privileges. The value of any land to be expropriated would be decided by arbitrators.

Mr. Brown supported the bill, but he said that the minister of justice objected to the province giving companies power to take water from navigable rivers. It was necessary to give a company power to expropriate lands for a tramway, but it was not necessary for buildings. A man might as well be given power to expropriate land for a private residence or a business block. It would be very mischievous to give a company this power.

Hon. Mr. Davie agreed with Mr. Brown. He could not see why the company, if they wished to erect a mill, could not purchase their land in the usual way. The company were no doubt spending a large amount of money in the province, but he thought the company were asking for too much in the bill.

Dr. Milne considered the objections to the expropriation of lands for buildings were well taken.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Anderson moved the second reading of the Victoria Electric Railway & Light company's bill, which, he said, was to increase the usefulness of the company's system. It gave the company the right to carry freight and mails besides passengers.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the Chilliwack Drainage bill, which asked the legislature to validate a by-law. If this was not done the municipality would have to repudiate a contract. The mover went fully into the circumstances. The supreme court declared the by-law valid, but the county court, against which there was no appeal, decided that assessments could not be collected under the by-law.

Hon. Mr. Davie supported the second reading of the bill, which was only to remove a technical point.

Hon. Mr. Beaven and Hon. Mr. Vernon contended that it was necessary to attach the by-law to be validated to the bill.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

The bill to make perfect the incorporation of the Brunette Saw Mill company was read a second time.

The Kaslo-Slocan railway company's bill was read a second time.

Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company's bill. The object of the bill is to obtain for the company crown grants for the mining claims that they have obtained a lease of.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there were many clauses in the bill of a startling character. The aim of the bill was to take certain properties out of the hands of the government. He did not agree with the bill in the shape it was drawn.

Mr. Adams said a similar bill passed twenty years ago was found to be very prejudicial to the mining interests. But he thought it would be well to grant the company certain lands, although he could not support the bill in its present shape. The company should be considered, but nothing should be done to prejudice the general mining interests.

Mr. Hunter hoped the company would receive every consideration from the house. The bill had been fully considered by the private bills committee. It could be improved in committee of the whole. Nothing should be thrown in the way of the company, which was expending a large amount of money. No one took any notice of the ground until the company had spent a large amount of money.

Mr. Smith said the general mining laws should be amended to place all companies on the same footing—that the company whose bill was before the house wished to be placed on. There were many faults in the bill. If the company were granted what they asked for it would put a stop to prospecting in the district.

Hon. Col. Baker said there were many provisions in the bill that would have to be carefully considered.

Dr. Watt said he had received several letters opposing the bill as it was originally introduced, but it had since been modified. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was adopted.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Moltke Was a Spy in France.

Was the late Marshal von Moltke ever employed as a spy in France? A writer in M. Jules Simon's review, La Vie Contemporaine, says he was. In 1868, says the writer in question, Count von Moltke entered France in disguise and inspected the frontier of the Rhine and the lines of Spicheren. There is always, according to the same authority, a regular espionage department connected with the German army. It is a bureau, with a general at the head of it. It comprises three sections, at the head of which is a colonel. Each colonel has under him a certain number of officers of the general staff and clerks. The officers in this service are selected with the greatest care from among the most capable and distinguished men in the service. In 1882 the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the brother-in-law of the Emperor William II., at that time a major, was employed in it. In 1870 many additions were made to the number of clerks, men who had lived in France and knew the country well having been chosen for the posts.—London Telegraph.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open Write your address carefully

COLDS & COUGHS QUICKLY YIELD TO ALLEN'S Lung Balsam

Telegraphing Without Wires.

Genuine progress, says a London letter in the New York Sun, is being made toward the next great electrical triumph—telegraphing and telephoning without wires. The latest results of English experiments were described in a lecture before the society of arts on Thursday by W. H. Preece. A copper wire a half mile long, was hung on poles on the coast near Cardiff, the earth completing the circuit. Six hundred yards away another wire, 600 yards long, and parallel with the original line was buried in the sand at low water mark. More than three miles off, on Flat Holme Island, another wire, also 600 yards long and parallel, was laid down. An alternating current, controlled by a Morse key, was sent through the first wire. The signals were reproduced in the wire on the island and read by a pair of telephones. Messages were easily sent. Similar experiments at five and a half miles were partly successful. The human voice was easily transmitted by the same means one and a quarter miles. Preece's critics contend that the results were due to electro-magnetic induction of the rapidly alternating current in the primary circuit, throwing the surrounding ether into oscillations, and the energy was radiated in electric waves. These waves, he says, spread out like waves of light, and if they fall on conductors properly placed and sympathetically prepared are reconverted into an alternate current in the secondary circuit.

Elderly people remember their spring bitters with a shudder. The present generation have much to be thankful for, not the least of their blessings being such a pleasant and thoroughly effective spring medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a health-restorer and health-maintainer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank O. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.
February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAllister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALLISTER.
Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 —80d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 25 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.
fe12-30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.
Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Outnest Saloon," Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

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INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the foldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.

No. 220.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of $200,000.00 in anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the year 1894.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property, as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1893 is $236,346.28 and upon improvements $41,266.66,

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1894, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said corporation to borrow the sum of $200,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $200,000, in such amounts and at such times the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said corporation for the year 1894, and shall together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The acknowledgment of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and shall be sealed with the Corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of February, A.D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 12th day of February A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

No. 219.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at twenty-five per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the first Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in section 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Land and Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892," "The Assessment By-law, 1893," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 29th day of January, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 5th day of February, 1894.

(L. S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. G. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja13

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. [illegible] Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. B. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oc29

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH Secretary.

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FOR SALE—One grade Jersey Cow and Calf, also one Jersey Bull. Apply to J. E. Williams, Victoria West Park. mar5-3t

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TO LET.

TO LET—A store at tram switch, 27 Government street; rent, $25 per month. Inquire at 29 Government street. mar5-1w

PIANO'S TO RENT—Apply at 76 Princess Ave. fe 23-2w

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TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

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WANTED—By single man, board and room; state terms. Address V., Times office mar6-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

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The Daily Times.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The Dominion trade and navigation returns show that the aggregate trade of Canada for 1892-93 was valued at $247,694,078 as compared with $241,869,443 in 1892. This is an increase of over $6,000,000. In 1893 the value of exports was $118,619,750 as compared with $113,963,375 in 1892, an increase of $4,656,375. The total imports for the past year were valued at $129,074,268 as compared with $127,406,068 in 1892. The imports for home consumption reached a total of $121,705,030 as contrasted with $116,978,943 in 1892. The duty collected during the past year amounted to $21,161,711 against $20,550,581 in 1892. The value of exports to Great Britain was $64,080,493, a decline of $900,000. Canada sent to the United States $43,923,000 worth of goods as compared with $38,998,027 in 1892. The imports from Great Britain increased from $41,348,425 to $43,148,413, and from the United States they increased from $53,137,000 to $58,221,000. From these figures the aggregate trade with the two principal countries in 1892 and 1893 is seen to be as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Great Britain	$106,254,984	$107,228,000
United States	92,129,569	102,144,986
Increase with Great Britain..		$ 974,000
Increase with United States..		10,019,000

It will be noticed from these figures that the "balance of trade" is still very much against us, though the N. P. was, according to the story of its designers, certain to turn it the other way. In 1878 the Conservative orators used the "adverse balance of trade" as a bogey to frighten childish voters; now, curiously enough, they have not a word to say about it. A remarkable feature of the trade statement for last year is the great increase in our commerce with the United States of ten millions of dollars. Of this increase almost exactly half is made up of exports and half of imports. When the two countries find it mutually profitable to trade with each other in face of hostile tariffs, what would be the result if they were to remove the barriers? What fools men are to place commercial stumbling-blocks in their own way!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Croft has entered in the competition with Messrs. Hall and Martin for the speakership of the legislative assembly, in case the Davie government should be returned to power, as it is said the present speaker will not again be a candidate for the position. The three gentlemen mentioned, knowing the nature of their chief, are competing with one another to see which can act in the most arbitrary manner in the chair. Messrs. Martin and Hall had their turn when the estimates were being discussed, and they then succeeded in pleasing Hon. Theo. But unfortunately for Mr. Croft, the premier was feeling unusually conscientious when he had his innings. It happened yesterday afternoon when the house was in committee on the redistribution bill. The premier had wandered away from the clause and was discussing the general policy of the government and the opposition when Mr. Keith rose to a point of order. Mr. Croft ruled the premier was in order. Then came the rebuke, when the premier said he knew he was out of order. Mr. Croft will have to try some other way of pleasing his chief.

Yesterday's session was a strictly business one, the government again adopting many amendments suggested by the opposition to the obnoxious registration clauses of the redistribution bill, which will go far to prevent any arbitrary dealing with the voters' lists, although the clauses are still far from being perfect. Many private bills were advanced to committee, so before Friday the order paper should be pretty well cleared of private measures. The Nakusp & Slocan bill will be taken up on Friday and will probably be passed before the house adjourns. If the government do not bring down very many measures the session should be over before Easter.

Minister Baker's bill to amend the school act provides that a trustee convicted of a criminal offence shall ipso facto vacate his seat. The phrase "criminal offence," under the new code is given a very wide application, and under the amending bill, if it becomes law, trustees may lose their places for very trifling misdemeanors. It must be supposed that the minister is aware of this fact, since he has the attorney-general for a mentor.

The Patrons of Industry will from all appearances exercise a considerable influence on Canadian politics in the near future. In the report of the grand trustees submitted to the recent annual meeting at Toronto, it was stated the Dominion government had paid no attention to petitions forwarded to Ottawa, and the executive had come to the conclusion "that the only way to petition is through the ballot box." Commenting on the elections in which the Patrons have taken part the report says "no quarter can be expected from either of the old parties." The grand officers of the organization say there are now 55 Patrons' candidates in the field, 35 for the Ontario legislature and 20 for the house of commons. A candidate is to be nominated wherever there is a chance of election. The officers confidently predict that 25 Patrons will be elected to the next Ontario house, but allege that their candidates have good chances in several other districts. If their predictions are fulfilled they will be very likely to hold the balance of power between the two old parties in the legislature. It would not be surprising if they were to come near accomplishing the same end in the commons. From the report it appears that the order has now 2,300 branches, with 175,000 members.

The St. John, N. B., Board of Trade has passed a resolution adopting the report of the tariff committee recommending free molasses, a reduction of the duty on rice from one cent and a quarter to three quarters of a cent, free raw sugar up to sixteen Dutch standard and exemption of packages not useful except for original purposes. It also recommended the acceptance of reciprocity in breadstuffs in the event of the passage of the Wilson bill, and advised a reduction in the duty on coal oil.

The Toronto Globe attained its jubilee on Monday, its first number having been issued on March 5, 1844. Its establishment was quickly followed by its rise to a prominent place among Canadian journals, under the guidance of its great founder. In our own day political affairs are far different from what they were in the stirring times of 1844, but still the Globe contrives to keep the leading place among Canadian newspapers.

THE SCHOOL ACT.

To the Editor: The amendment to the school act as introduced by Minister Baker contains no relief for either the teachers or the pupils. From his speech at Vancouver to the teachers, might we not have expected something like the following:—"Whereas, the legislature in 1888 by special statute introduced daily examinations into the schools; and whereas the teachers persistently condemned the system as detrimental to the cause of education; and whereas the legislature of 1891 repealed the said statute, and whereas the council of public instruction re-introduced the system by rule the same year; and whereas the system of frequent examinations is ruining the youth of the province, be it enacted that the said rule be repealed and that the council be prohibited from re-introducing said rule without the consent of the legislature being first obtained."

If Minister Baker is in earnest about the matter and cannot prevail upon the council to repeal the rule, surely he might at least have made an appeal to the legislature. He has the teachers at his back, and the fact that the legislature has already repealed it once. Though Pope and Wilson supported its introduction by statute, yet with that eloquence for which he is noted he ought to be able to show to the legislature that the people are not to be trifled with in this matter. Every parent is interested in seeing that his children shall not be ruined by any rule of the council of public instruction.

The clause in the amendment which proposes to unseat a trustee for a criminal offence is dangerous in the extreme. Suppose a trustee was convicted of letting his chimney catch fire, he would be unseated. Suppose the Hon. F. G. Vernon was elected a trustee, there is no doubt in my mind he could be unseated under this clause for allowing the doors of the legislature to open inward contrary to a Dominion and a provincial statute.

J. N. MUIR.

A Glass Fountain.

Every one has heard of the beautiful Portland vase in the British Museum and knows that it is composed of two layers of glass of different tints. A French sculptor of talent, attached to the national manufactory of Sevres, M. Henry Cros, has just produced a work, in the shape of a mural fountain, which promises to rival the famous vase. The sole components of the fountain are glass and metallic oxides. M. Cros has chosen for the subject of his ornament the History of Water, told with much imagination. On the upper part of the monument is the sun driving his chariot drawn by white horses amid the paling lustre of the stars of the early morning. Below the sun, the snow is personified by a graceful female figure, while under her the torrent is represented by a handsome youth pouring water from an urn on his shoulder. The water is collected in the brook in the shape of a vigorous young child. The water descends through a green prairie to the river, a mask, surrounded by fishes of various kinds. Through the mouth of this mask the water falls into the sea, the drinking-place below. The sculptor has added greatly to his reputation by this masterly work.—Victorien Maubry, in Le Magasin Pittoresque, Paris, January.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Dr. Montizambert, medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, has been appointed general superintendent of all the Canadian quarantines.

The Catholic church at Thurso was destroyed by fire lately. It was erected four years ago at a cost of over $20,000, and was insured for $14,000 in the Liverpool and London and the Globe and Guardian companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.

One of Ottawa's oldest inhabitants, W. T. Clegg, is dead. He was 98 years of age, and had emigrated to Canada in 1820. For several years he was engaged under the late Mr. Colby in the civil branch of the royal engineers on the construction of the Rideau Canal locks.

The city of Hamilton loan has been placed at par in England, applications having been made for considerably over the full amount. Hamilton's tax rate has been fixed for this year at 2 cents on the dollar; last year it was 19 mills.

Among the curios that have been picked up in England within the last week or two were an auk's egg, "slightly cracked and under-sized," at $1500, and a "black 12-cent Canadian stamp," at $250. The latter is an advance of 40 per cent. on the price a year or two ago.

A dispatch from Nicolet says: "It is rumored here that the bishop of Nicolet, Mgr. Gravelin, is contemplating the removal of the episcopal seat from this place to Athabascaville. Vague rumors in connection with the trouble over the cathedral re-building scheme are in circulation connected with the reported disagreement between his lordship and some citizens."

The annual report of the department of Indian affairs for the past year chronicles another year of peace and contentment among the Indians of the Dominion. Although the winter of 1892-93 was one of unusual severity, no great suffering ensued. The health of the Indians was good. The total number of Indian day schools in the Dominion is 269, and of boarding and industrial schools 39.

An influential deputation of men and women waited on the Ontario government urging that women be given full enfranchisement. Sir Oliver Mowat admitted that he was personally in favor of woman's enfranchisement, but his party and his government both held different opinions on the subject. He could not promise immediate action of any kind, but he thought it safe to state that many of those present with the deputation would live to see women fully enfranchised, though he might not see it himself.

Bow Park farm, established by the late Hon. George Brown, has passed into the hands of Mr. Lloyd Harris and Mr. Shuttleworth of Brantford. There is a philanthropic part to the scheme. Mr. Harris declines to speak freely upon the matter, but says that eight years ago Mr. Shuttleworth interested a few young men in establishing at Liverpool a home for boys, and now it is proposed to take these boys from the home, give them a practical farm education, and secure them situations on farms. About eight or ten boys will be brought out in April or May and located at Bow Park farm.

The Toronto Aqueduct company has secured a franchise from the board of works, subject to the approval of the city council. The agreement provides for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay within ten years, work to be commenced within six months after incorporation. Half a million dollars must be expended within 18 months, and $5,000,000 within five years. Subject to the carrying out of this promise, the city grants the company electric light, heat and power franchises, the company paying the city treasury 5 per cent. on all gross receipts. The company can charge what prices competition will permit for light and heat and must not amalgamate with any concern without the consent of the council. It is understood a majority of the aldermen favor the project and the council is pretty sure to endorse the agreement.

No Chance for a Queenship.

Lieut. Creel, of Devil's lake, N. D., relates the following story, attributing it to Joe Couture, a prominent French-Canadian merchant of St. John's, N. D.: Joe had a friend come out here from Canada. After being here a short time he became tired of the country and expressed his intention of returning to Canada. Joe endeavored to have him remain in the country, and made use of the following argument: "You stay here, be good man. After a while you get elected town supervise. By and by you get elected county commisse; you make good commisse you get elected gov'nor. Maybe you get elected presydent. You be a long time in Canada before you get elected queen." His friend remained.

Little Helen Keller.

The resources and possibilities of modern methods of intellectual training have found another marvellous instance in the case of Helen Keller, an instance fully as wonderful and conclusive as that furnished by the famous Laura Bridgman. The interesting child is now about 14 years old. She became deaf, dumb and blind in infancy, and yet she has been educated up to such a point that she was enabled at 12 years of age to write, by means of her own typewriter, a sketch of her having been led forth from darkness into the beautiful light of knowledge. The sketch is beautifully composed and is said by the editor of the paper in which the composition has been published to have been free from errors of spelling and the like. In view of the child's dreadful afflictions the mere mechanical work of the achievement is remarkable enough; but when to this is added a distinctly fine quality of literally skill the mental attainments acquired by the girl are quite amazing. We cannot resist the temptation to quote a portion of her recital of her first perception of the sea:

"Suddenly we stopped," she writes, "and I knew without being told the sea was at my feet. I knew, too, it was immense, awful, and for a moment some of the sunshine seemed to have gone out of the day. But I do not think I was afraid, for later, when I had put on my bathing suit and the little waves ran up on the beach and kissed my feet, I shouted for joy and sprung fearlessly into the surf. But, unfortunately, I struck my foot on a rock and fell forward into the cold water.

"Then a strange, fearful sense of danger terrified me. The salt water filled my eyes and took away my breath, and a great wave threw me on the beach as easily as if I had been a little pebble. For several days after I was very timid and could hardly be persuaded to go into the water at all, but by degrees my co- age returned, and almost before the su- mer was over I thought it the great fun to be tossed about by the sea wa

"Oh, the happy, happy hours I spe hunting the wonderful shells! H pretty they were, with their lovely fre hues and exquisite shapes! And ho pleasant it was to sit on the sandy bea and braid the sea grass, while teach told me stories of the sea and describ in simple words that I could understa the majestic ocean and the ships th drifted in the distance like white-wing birds.

"People sometimes seem surprised th I love the ocean when I cannot see But I do not think it is strange. It because God has planted the love of h wonderful works deep in the hearts his children, and whether we see the or not we feel everywhere their beaut and mystery enfolding us."—Illustrate American.

German Cities.

In a recent report on German labo questions, M. Brages gives some fac concerning the way in which public wor are managed to the public profit. Of th 44 largest towns in Germany 29 o their own gas works. The largest o these, measured by the amount of ga produced, are the three for the city o Berlin. In Leipsic the gas works re turn an annual sum of over 1,000,00 marks ($280,000), while in Breslau th net profit is 416,835 marks ($100,000 Berlin is especially remarkable for th extent of its municipal industries and th financial results which it achieves. A early as 1847 the city began to establis its own gas works, and for a time use all the surplus proceeds for their exten sion. In 1868 when the municipal fun showed a deficit of about 3,000,000 marks, the surplus income of the ga works was paid to the treasury. The practice has since been continued, and the sum thus paid over rose from 863,23 marks in 1868 to 2,382,594 in 1874, and 5,820,540 in 1891-92. In 1873 the municipality took over the water works formerly belonging to an English company. Since that time it has greatly improved the supply and has introduced greater economy by the system of payment, according to the amount used rather in proportion to the rental of the property. In 1891-92 the water works showed a surplus of 1,896,056 marks available general municipal purposes. A like advantageous result of municipal management appears in the financial returns o the various markets. On the other han the drainage works required a subsid from the municipal revenue of 2,712,9 marks. Berlin has also established public disinfectant house and publ baths, but has refused to establish she ters for travellers, or a municipal lab registry, on the ground that this wou be to trench on ground already occup by private associations. Tramway a electric lighting are carried on by priva companies, under a concession from municipality, but this concession lap at the end of a given period, and city reserves to itself the right of assu ing control whenever it sees fit to do —New York Evening Post.

A POEM WITH A POINT.

Only a pin; yet it calmly lay,
On the tufted floor, in the light of day;
And it shone serenely fair and bright,
Reflecting back the noonday light.

Only a boy; yet he saw that pin,
And his face assumed a fiendish grin;
He stooped for a while, with a look inte
Till he and the pin alike were bent.

Only a chair; but upon its seat
A well-bent pin found safe retreat,
Nor had the keenest eye discerned
That heavenward its point was turned.

Only a man; but he chanced to drop
Upon that chair, when fizz! bang! pop!
He leaped like a cork from out a bottle,
And opened wide his valve de throttle.

Only a yell; though an honest one,
It lacked the element of fun;
And boy and man and the pin and chair
In wild confusion mingled there.

— Anon.

Experiments With Milk.

Professor Uffelman has made a thorough investigation of the digesti and assimilation of cow's milk, in th case both of adults and infants, and appears that the latter possess an ab sorptive power somewhat greater than that of the grown man. The infant absorbs less albumen and fatty mat than the man, but on the other ha makes it up in solid substances, and the sugar is completely absorbed. As to the salts, while the infant absorbs 75 per cent. of those contained in the of its mother, it absorbs only 25 t per cent. of those contained in co milk, because in the first place the lat ter holds a much larger amount; and, in the second place, the clots formed the infant's stomach are so much de by this milk that they interfere with ab sorption. Some authors maintain th boiled milk, and especially milk coo under pressure, is digested more ea than raw milk, but Professor Uffelma experiments contradict this entirely. Again, all bodies added to the milk which diminish the consistency of the clots increase its digestibility. The addition of water—one part milk to three of water—increases by almost 5 per cent. the proportion of peptones contained in the digested morsels. Diluting with mucilaginous preparations assists this result more than water; the use of gum arabic is helpful, but as the acid of the gum is hurtful, it is necessary to add a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda.—Chicago Herald.

Xylolith.

Extraordinary claims are made in Germany for the substance called xylolith, or "wood stone," a structural material composed of magnesia cement, or calcined magnesite, mixed with sawdust and saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium. This pasty mass, before the cement sets, is spread into sheets of uniform thickness and subjected to a pressure of more than 1000 pounds to the square inch. It is made in sheets from 1-4 to 1 1-2 inches thick, and of all sizes, the dimensions being almost unchangeable by dryness or moisture. A sheet measuring one metre square when perfectly dry will expand from one to two-tenths of one per cent. when soaked in water, and a moist sheet will contract in drying to about the same extent. Being so little subject to contraction and expansion, it is considered especially valuable for floors in railroad stations, hospitals and similar buildings, and for decks of vessels. It is readily planed, sawed, bored and fashioned with ordinary wood-working tools, and may be painted or decorated in the same manner as wood. It is nearly water-proof and may be made entirely so by painting the surface.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Don't Cough
AND IF YOU
Do Cough
USE
London Hospital Cough Cure
AND YOU
Won't Cough

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Wm. Beech returned from Vancouver last evening.

—Mayor Hoy, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—John Fannin, provincial curator, returned from the mainland last evening.

—Campbell Sweeney, of the Bank of Montreal, came over on the Premier last evening.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—Members of the Sons of Erin can obtain tickets for the coming concert to sell at the office of Flint & Prosser or R. J. Ackland, secretary.

—The male choruses of the Mikado were practiced last night at Institute hall, and to-morrow there will be a general practice again. The latter will be without books.

—The Y. W. C. T. U. will hold a special meeting to-night at the home of Mrs. John Teague. The meeting will commence at 7.30, and is announced as a very important one.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—The rooms of the Y. M. C. A. were once more opened to the public yesterday, and in future will be kept open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. There will probably be a formal opening in a few days.

—Don't blame anybody but yourself if you should fail to secure a good carpet at small cost. We offer (for two or three weeks) special inducements in curtains, rugs, etc. Remember the date, Monday, March 5th. Weiler Bros.

—Mrs. John Paterson died at Dewdney on the 1st Inst. She was a native of Scotland, but came to Canada in 1856, settling in Toronto. She has resided in Calgary principally since 1885. Two sons of deceased, David M. and James, reside in Victoria.

—Moses Hamburgher, of Wellington, and Miss Ella Leiser, eldest daughter of Simon Leiser, were married last evening by Rev. Dr. Pilo. The wedding was a quiet one, only a few relatives and friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Hamburgher left this morning for Chicago and other eastern cities.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., met last evening in Temperance hall, when a very able and interesting paper was read by the editor, Sister Townsend. A juvenile lodge has been organized and will meet in Temperance hall every Tuesday at 4 p. m. Parents are requested to send their children.

—The concert at the Presbyterian mission to-night under the direction of J. G. Brown should draw a big crowd. Mr. Brown and Miss Wey will sing. Rev. Mr. Chisholm, the Scotch elocutionist, will give a recitation entitled "Sugar and Tea for Naething." A Hay will give a reading from "The Lady of the Lake." Miss Fraser, Miss Stapleton, Miss Baker, Miss Milne and Misses Munsie, and Messrs. Collister, Lake, Kinnaird and Nicolas will all contribute to the programme.

—The meeting of the association of No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A., last evening was largely attended and was presided over by Lieut. G. A. Sargison. A sick benefit fund plan was decided on, members to be cared for for four weeks. A visiting committee composed as follows was named: Corporal Harrup and Gunners Kennedy, Holmes, Bailey and Shanks. On the recommendation of the executive a shooting committee was appointed, this to consist of Lieut. Taylor, Corp. Newbury, Corp. Holmes, Gunners Brammer, Morkill, Johnson and Russell. A series of social evenings were also decided on. The first of these will take place next Tuesday.

—The entertainment given in Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last night, reflects great credit on Mrs. Spofford, who got it up, and the children of Emmanuel Baptist church Sunday school, who participated in it. The entertainment opened with a hymn, "When He Cometh," by the Sunday school and audience, and after prayer the song, "Happy, Happy Greeting," was given by the girls of the intermediate class. A recitation by Lewis Morrison; song by Mabel Dodds, recitation by Howard McEwen; recitation, Lena Bradford; song, senior girl classes; trio, Irene and George Pickard and Cameron McEwen; "Work for the Night Is Coming," by the audience; recitation, Evelyne Marchant; recitation by Millie Seowcroft, were the numbers which followed.

—The Premier left Vancouver on time to-day and connected with the express.

—The Wannuck packing company, Rivers Inlet, have sold out to R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

—A man named Olsen was brought in from Somenos to-day with one of his legs crushed, a tree having fallen on him. He was taken to the Jubilee hospital for treatment. He had not yet been examined by the doctors when the Times was advised of the matter.

—At the commanding officers' parade of the local companies of the B. C. B. G. A. to-night the band will render the following programme:

March—"Feiwoukee" ..... Perkins
Overture—Macbeth ..... Clauss
Schottische—Mamie ..... Finn
Polka—Return ..... Jennings
(Solo for Euphonium, T. Wales)
Polonaise—Royal Decree ..... Swift
Medley Waltzes—Popular airs ..... Finn
Galop—Carousal ..... Collins
God save the Queen.
J. M. FINN,
Bandmaster.

—In October the following advertisement appeared in the Montreal Star:

PERSONAL.—CHRISTIAN FAMILY wanted to adopt natural child having liberal monthly allowance, increasing with age and requirements, and at majority a fortune to be equitably divided between child and foster parents. For particulars send self addressed stamped envelope. No triflers. J. M. Barton, P. O. box 387, Victoria, B. C.

A Mrs. Cofield, living at 25 Congregation street, Montreal, answered this advertisement, and received in return the following epistle:

MRS. COFIELD: Dear Madame,—In reply to your favor for the particulars re natural child for adoption, I beg to state that the child will be bountifully provided for, even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. In justice to the child and all concerned it will be necessary to make the most stringent enquiries as to the christian character of the party who may ultimately be selected as the guardian, as it is the intention to hand over the custody of the child absolutely and irrevokably and its fortune will be placed in the hands of a well-known trust company, a most liberal monthly allowance commensurate with its fortune will be paid monthly by said Co., increasing with age and requirements and should it attain its majority, the fortune, together with the accumulations of unexpended annual income during its minority, will be divided in the proportion of three-fifths to the child and two-fifths to the foster parents as a recompense for their devotion. I might mention that it is a sound healthy baby boy between 10 and 11 months old. Should we come to an understanding the whole arrangements will be embodied in a document signed in triplicate by all parties viz., yourself, the trust Co., and the child's present custodians, and bonds will be given that the child will not be reclaimed from its foster parents provided that the treatment in the minds of disinterested third parties is just.

It is the desire of the parties having the child's welfare and future happiness at stake that the greatest secrecy shall be maintained as to its identity and that no reflections shall ever be cast upon it as to birth, and with this end in view, and to exclude triflers, AS AN EVIDENCE OF YOUR GOOD FAITH and guarantee I am dealing with reliable and responsible persons I shall require you to remit me ($5) WHICH WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL TO YOU should the opportunity of adopting the child not be given you; and also send the names of two or three responsible reference who can answer all enquiries which I or my agent may deem proper to direct. You can readily understand that we have neither the time nor the inclination to waste in instituting enquiries about mere triflers and custody seekers, our sole object being to spare neither pains nor expense in satisfactorily placing the child in good hands and after that we wash our hands of the entire affair. I could give you volumes of references, but you can realise how unscripulous and inquisitive persons might use them as a means to ascertain the identity of the child and so create a world of gossip which it is the wish of all to prevent. I am in receipt of very numerous applications many of which show on their face curiosity and even impudence. To these I have simply acknowledged receipt and declined their services and from the balance I have selected a few who appear (though appearances often deceive) to be in earnest. When you further satisfy me that you are a bona-fide investigator I will immediately submit to you full details. You must act promptly if you mean business and only by strictly complying with the terms of the letter can you expect any further communication.
(Signed) J. M. BARTON,
Box 387.

Mrs. Cofield sent the sum of $5 and waited many weeks for an answer. At last report she is still waiting for the child, and is probably wondering why she was so confiding.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

"America Photographed"—Just the Thing the People Are Wanting.

The number of coupons presented at the Times office to-day was larger than anticipated. Every purchaser of the beautiful portfolio, "America Photographed," was delighted with the artistic merits of the work and will take the whole series. A fresh supply of Part I has already been telegraphed for and will arrive on Saturday or Monday. In the meantime some of the holders of Coupon No. One will have to wait for a few days, but further than this trifling delay, there will be no difficulty in supplying the demand, no matter how large it may be. One important point to bear in mind is that after Part One has run its course, and the coupon is withdrawn to give place to Part Two, it will be impossible to secure Part One. For this reason subscribers are advised to cut out the coupon now and send it with ten cents to this office. In every case where the order is unfilled at the time, the portfolios will be supplied within a week. This delay will only occur in the delivery of Part One, as the demand being thereby established the requisite number of each subsequent part will be ordered in advance of the publication of the coupons therefor.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE PRESBYTERY MEETING.

A Conference on the McLeod Matter Held This Afternoon.

At the session of the presbytery yesterday afternoon the first business considered was the application of Rev. Joseph Hamilton to be received as a member of the Presbyterian church of Canada. The gentleman is a resident of Tacoma and a member of the Presbytery of Puget Sound. It was decided to recommend favorable action by the general assembly. Letters from the foreign mission committee of the general assembly regarding work among the Chinese and Indians were laid on the table for future consideration. Rev. A. B. Winchester presented a report on Sunday observance, among other things urging upon the Dominion government the desirability of stopping work in the Esquimalt dry dock on Sundays. The evening session as well was devoted almost entirely to routine business. The committee on the reception of Rev. Dr. Hamilton reported recommending that the requisite application be made to the general assembly. Rev. A. B. Winchester presented a report of the committee on foreign missions. It showed very gratifying success in the work among the Chinese here and on the Mainland and at the Indian mission at Alberni. It was received and adopted. A report on temperance work, presented by Mr. Bethune, was read and discussed and received and adopted. A resolution was adopted declaring the presbytery to be in favor of the naming of professors in theological colleges by the general assembly. The meeting then adjourned until this morning.

At 10 o'clock this morning when the presbytery met, Rev. Dr. Campbell presented a report on Sabbath schools. It showed a very satisfactory state of affairs. It was received and adopted. A committee was named to arrange for a Presbyterian Sabbath school convention during this year if deemed advisable.

Mr. Colman's application to be received for a special course of study under the presbytery was accepted.

Just before adjournment at 12 o'clock the moderator announced that it was desirable to have a committee named to confer with Rev. P. McF. Macleod. A formal motion to that effect was carried and the moderator named Revs. Campbell, Rogers, Tait, Winchester and himself. The conference was set for 1:30 o'clock and a recess was taken until two o'clock. It was stated outside the meeting that the Macleod matter was not before the presbytery but might be brought before it.

RAILWAY CONNECTION.

A Delegation From Blaine—An Important Railway Link.

Messrs. J. M. Wrestling, of Seattle, and B. T. Spencer, of Blaine, arrived in the city this morning on a mission of importance. The citizens of Blaine have organized a company, called the Blaine & Eastern railway company, to construct and operate a railway company from a point on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, a distance directly east of Blaine of twenty-two miles. Satisfactory financial arrangements are already completed, and it is expected that the line will be finished during the coming summer. Our city is interested in this new project in the same way that it is interested in the Delta railway, namely, that it will give our citizens, via Sidney and a fast steamship line, quick communication with all the railway systems of the neighboring state of Washington. The city of Blaine is only twelve miles distant from the proposed terminus at Point Roberts of the Delta railway, and in the event of the latter project being carried to completion one ferry would make the connection with both railways, thus giving to Victoria another route to the east. The scheme is eminently practical and in the interest of this city. Messrs. Wrestling and Spencer have met a number of our leading citizens, and have everywhere met with encouragement. The Sidney-Delta people view the project favorably, seeing in it a feeder to the railway they propose to build. Our American friends are not asking Victoria for anything more than their support to the Sidney-Delta project and a combined ferry service between the termini of the two lines and Vancouver Island. The visitors arrived too late to be present at the public meeting held last night, and are only able to remain a day in the city. They propose, however, to keep the question to the front, and probably in the near future will be heard from again on this important matter.

Law Intelligence.

The trial of the action Brackman & Ker Milling Co. v. Wm. P. MacLaughlin, is going on in the supreme court to-day before Mr. Justice Drake without a jury. The cause of action arises over the right to the possession of the plant and machinery in the Victoria West Steam Bakery, owned by Wilhelm Jordan, who about the 3rd of last January left suddenly for the States and has never come back. Amongst his creditors were MacLaughlin and Brackman & Ker, the latter of whom had a chattel mortgage on the plant in the bakery. On January 10th MacLaughlin through its solicitors, Schultz & Morphy, obtained a judgment against Jordan for $483, and on the same day put the sheriff in possession. David R. Ker on January 4th had gone to the bakery, and on finding Jordan gone hired an old employe named McKenzie, whom he told to stay in possession on behalf of the mortgagees. The chattel mortgage is dated 24th February, 1893, and filed in the registry, but in the affidavit attached thereto the deponent does not sign, although sworn to and signed by the notary. MacLaughlin now seeks to show that the mortgage is irregular and that the possession by McKenzie for the plaintiffs was only formal and not sufficient to make their claim rank ahead of his. The case is still going on. E. V. Bodwell for the plaintiffs and A. L. Belyea for the defendant.

At the conclusion of the hearing of the evidence in Lorimer v. Jensen yesterday, Mr. Justice Walkem said that this was an action in which he would be pleased to see a settlement arrived at and which he hoped would take place. For that purpose the hearing of arguments by counsel was adjourned until the 13th inst.

Irving v. Mallette is set down for trial to-morrow.

Accidents Will Happen.

The daily press continually record dangers to life and limb. The lesson to the prudent is, carry a small amount of cheap accident insurance, $3000 for 24 hours for 25 cents. Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street, agents of Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
—For $4.—
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

Marine.

As far as known no damage was done to the barkentine Wrestler by last night's storm.

The Garland left for the Sound this morning at 4 o'clock. She had a number of passengers.

The Stanford Millions.

San Francisco, March 7.—Papers are on file with the county clerk which may materially affect the appraised value of the estate of the late Senator Stanford. An appraisement recorded some months ago placed the value of the property at $17,688,319.45. Mrs. Stanford has now filed a report showing that much property of the deceased senator has never come into her possession, having been pledged with various banks as security for promissory notes and other obligations. A later report of his widow, in her capacity as executrix, shows that claims presented against the estate up to January last aggregate the enormous sum of $2,578,891.09. It appears that the list given in the report may not yet be complete, as the time for presentation of the claims will not expire till May 27th. Up to the middle of January Mrs. Stanford, under orders of the court, had paid debts of her husband aggregating $99,408.73, and registered claims which come to $99,295.30. Rejected claims may yet be made the subject of a civil suit, so that the action of the executrix cannot be considered as final.

Suspected and Watched.

San Francisco, March 7.—The steamer Empire sailed for Nanaimo yesterday afternoon. This is only her second trip with a new crew substituted for the crowd that the Chandlers discharged for smuggling, but it seems that the custom house people think the change had little or no effect in reforming their ways. At any rate a double watch has been kept on her all the while she has been discharging, and when she started for sea the revenue cutter Corwin steamed up alongside as soon as the mooring lines were cast off, and kept her close company up the coast nearly to Point Reyes. Several small craft were seen in the straits and outside, but none of them approaching the suspect.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Teague is well again and will be out to-morrow.

E. W. Ruff, of the Northern Pacific, returned home to Seattle.

C. W. Durant and wife, Adam Thompson and Harold Harold, of Nanaimo, are at the Victoria.

B. T. Spencer, J. W. Welstling, S. Baxter, T. F. Reston and Wm. Glynn, of Seattle, are at the Driard.

John McQuillan, treasurer of the Dominion Building and Loan Association of Toronto, is at the New England.

Bishop Nicholas, Rev. S. Jabovick and Rev. A. D. Putinsky, of the Greek Church, came down from Nanaimo to-day and are at the Victoria. They are on their way to San Francisco.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

Special Attractions

The store is wide-awake. It looks after your interests as sincerely as its own. Something new is developing right along, and it pays shoppers to watch this column.

Bargains

We believe in low prices. Such every-day bargains as these make the business bigger all the while:

Men's Print Shirts, 14 to 16½, regular price, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 ..... 50c.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, regular price, 50c., for..... 35c.

We buy and sell in great quantities and prices are lower here in consequence.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of

STAMINAL.

It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.

It contains the virtue of **Beef and Wheat** and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased.
Feb. 12-30t

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers.

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries
from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

Two Little Girls in Blue

Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing a line at

$1.75 per pair.

Daisy Bell

Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.

A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.

WE CLAIM
To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasse which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.
Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.
Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Flanders St., Near Government.
mr 2-1mo

$10 REWARD
Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. 324

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 1.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 1 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

TO ENCOURAGE DAIRYING.

Important Bills Introduced by Hon. Mr. Turner Yesterday.

The bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Turner for the encouragement of dairying provides that the government may grant a charter of incorporation to any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, and others who may become subscribers to the association thereby created, a body corporate to be called "Dairyman's Association of the Province of British Columbia." Letters patent shall not issue until the twenty-five petitioners have deposited with the minister of finance and agriculture a declaration, in which each agree to contribute yearly towards the association a sum of not less than two dollars.

The bill provides for the admittance of members, election of officers, etc.

It will be within the power of the association to hold its annual or special general meetings, exhibitions for the display of dairying products for which prizes, diplomas, or other awards of merit may be given; to purchase such articles or implements of dairying as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of experimenting and for the education of the public in the art and science of practical dairying; to purchase and hold lands (with power to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same), and erect thereon buildings, and obtain all necessary equipments therefor, for the purpose solely of experiment or instruction in the methods of dairying, or holding exhibitions, or the establishment of a collection of products, articles, and implements pertaining to or bearing upon the studying of dairying; to organize, establish, and conduct a bureau for the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the science of dairying, or a department or departmets having the special object in view of the promotion of the science.

Hon. Mr. Turner yesterday introduced a bill for the eradication of and to prevent the spreading of noxious weeds, such as Canadian thistle, sow thistle, Scotch thistle, burdock, oxeye daisy, dock, dandelion, lamb's quarter, wild buckwheat, wild mustard, and wild oats. The Lieutenant-Governor in council may proclaim any other weed, wild grain or plant, to be a "noxious weed." The usual means is adopted to make owners of land eradicate noxious weeds, when notified to do so and the government will see that none thrive on its lands. A clause provides for a fine of $100 for the importation or sale of seed in which there is noxious weed, or the distribution of noxious weeds by means of farm machinery.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Improvements Made in the Legislative Library.

The first annual report of R. E. Gosnell, the provincial librarian and statistician, was presented to the house yesterday by the speaker. He took charge of the library on November 1st, at which time it was disorganized and incomplete. There were then 1,200 volumes on the shelves; besides numerous reports which have all been re-classified. Since the first day of November last, about 250 volumes—files of newspapers, blue books, works of reference and statistics, historical and miscellaneous books, and over 400 books and pamphlets unbound, covering a much similar field—have been added. A good many of the latter have been contributed, and others obtained at a very low rate, the whole to date, including binding, not exceeding in cost $375. Correspondence has been opened in various directions with a view to obtaining special publications of an official character, and also with a view to supplying those missing in series now comprised in the library. The report says an effort has been made to establish a library on lines along which it should develop to a degree of utility and completeness. There should be a special department relating to British Columbia, its official records, the history of earliest times and subsequent settlement, its progress and development, etc., comprising newspaper files, old books and pamphlets, and all other literature of provincial interest that may from time to time exist; there should be a library of distinctively Canadian literature, as complete as practicable; there should be a general historical department, a statistical department, and, what is very important, a well selected department of works devoted to political, social, and industrial economy, and parliamentary government, procedure, etc. Apart from what may refer to British Columbia and Canada, and what may be regarded as purely standard and classic, I would not recommend entertaining works of fiction and other forms of lighter literature which are usually so conspicuous in public libraries. Having reference to the peculiar character and variety of our natural resources, the library should contain the best and latest standard works and reports on mining, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and the like.

An arrangement has been entered into by which the British Columbia Natural History Society will hold its meetings in the library rooms, and place its collection of books therein for the use of the public. This useful body will do much towards promoting the work in hand, and its co-operation is most timely and welcome.

A Copyist's Blunder.

A clerk in the state department narrowly escaped dismissal in consequence of his negligence in making a blurred and inaccurate copy of an important diplomatic paper. His superior, when it was laid upon the desk for signature, was very angry.

"The government does not pay you," he exclaimed, "for doing slovenly work! You must make a clear copy without erasure or interlineation. Even a blacksmith could do better work!" was the parting shot, as the humiliated clerk disappeared at the door, red in the face and trembling for the retention of his position.

The official was undoubtedly right. There was no excuse for careless, inattentive copying and botchwork in a state paper. If he had been familiar with the diplomatic history of the War of Independence, he might have enforced the moral with fine effect.

The crisis of the military struggle between Great Britain and the revolting colonies was reached when General Burgoyne's campaign was planned in London.

The object was to strike a tremendous blow at the centre of the confederacy. The British forces were to take possession of the Mohawk and Hudson valleys by a concentric march from Lake Champlain, Oswego and New York on converging lines toward Albany.

The ascent of the Hudson by Sir William Howe's army was essential to the success of a scheme by which New England was to be cut off as by a wedge from the Southern Colonies.

Orders were sent out from London for the advance of Burgoyne's and St. Leger's forces from Canada. At first Sir William Howe was merely informed of the plan, and was armed with discretionary powers; but finally a despatch was drafted, positively ordering him to co-operate in the movement from New York.

A clerk made a hasty and very careless copy of the despatch, which the minister, Lord George Germaine, found great difficulty in reading. Like the state department above referred to, he angrily reprimanded the culprit and ordered a fresh copy to be made without flaw or erasure. Being pressed for time and anxious for a holiday, Lord George posted off to his country seat without waiting for a fresh copy.

The military order was laboriously copied in the clerk's best hand, but when it was finished the minister was not there to sign it. It was pigeon-holed, and overlooked when he returned, and was not sent to America until long afterward.

Sir William Howe, being left with full discretion, allowed himself to be drawn into military operations against Washington's army near Philadelphia. Burgoyne's army was entrapped, cut off from retreat, and forced to surrender at Saratoga. The fortunes of the Revolutionary War turned upon the carelessness of an English copyist.

The minister was more culpable than the clerk. Evidently he thought so, for he suppressed the facts. The secret history of the despatch has only recently been revealed, and Sir William Howe's lack of co-operation been explained; but the first bluder was the copyist's and very costly it proved.

English Burglaries.

Roughly speaking, burglars practice either as housebreakers or warehouse burglars. In the case of the last the iron safe is the object of attack, and as the watchman is either absent, decoyed away, or an accomplice, the implements used are of the largest kind and their use not unaccompanied by noise. "Jimmies," or steel crowbars, from three to five feet long, weighty, and with hooked points like eagles' beaks, ponderous "braces" for drilling holes into the locks of safes, steel wedges and leaden hammers faced with leather to deaden sound, even canisters of gunpowder for blowing out the locks, as part of the equipment of the "safe" burglar.

"Family burgling" is a separate branch of the art. The tools are far more delicate, and means of escape must be provided in addition to those of forcible entry. Neat ladders of tarred rope for fixing to porticoes as a ready means of descent, are an old precaution. But the wire and string entanglements which are now invariably stretched across the paths and gardens of villas and country residences in order to trip up pursuers are a recent improvement generally adopted by the profession.

The equipment of the warehouse burglar is too bulky for hand carriage, and is always taken to the scene of action in a cab or spring cart.

The house burglar carries his tools in his long overcoat; a broken overcoat bottom, of which one-half was found on a smashed window sill, was used to identify a burglar last week. Some of the "jimmies" at Scotland Yard are of very careful workmanship, unscrewing in the centre and able to be concealed in a hat. Masks are an antiquated precaution. One is, however, preserved which was worn by a burglar who was detected under a bed in a public house before closing time.

Burglaries committed after nine o'clock incur a heavier penalty than housebreaking achieved before that time. For this and other reasons the time of dinner is usually selected for looting a large establishment. This has only one drawback. It leaves little time for exploration, and the burglar must be well acquainted with the interior of the huse. In this particular women play an important and usually an unconscious part.

It is not difficult for a nice spoken young man to get on friendly terms with the maid servants in a large establishment, and servants take a special pride in showing their friends and admirers round a well appointed house. A judicious appreciation of the taste displayed in the mistress' boudoir leads naturally to a view of the bedroom, and not seldom to voluntary information as to the position of the jewel box or safe. Nearly all the recent great jewel robberies from private houses have been effected during the dinner hour.—The Spectator.

Dreadful Encounter.

It is hard for people who are not superstitious—or who think they are not—to understand the mental condition of persons who believe in ghosts, and are continually in fear because of some ridiculous "sign." In Yorkshire, England, according to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, there is so much dread of the Kirk-Grim, so called, an imaginary evil spirit in the shape of a huge black dog with eyes like saucers. He is said to haunt church lanes, and according to the popular belief, whoever sees him must die within the year.

On a stormy night in November Mr. Baring-Gould was out, holding over his head a big umbrella that had a handle of white bone. A sudden gust whipped the umbrella out of his hand, and away it went out of sight in the thick darkness and the storm.

That same evening a friend of the clergyman was walking down a lonely church lane, between hedges and fields, with no house near. Suddenly his feet and even his breath were arrested by the sight of a great black creature which occupied the middle of the way directly before him, shaking itself impatiently, moving forward with astart, then bounding to one side, then running to the other.

No saucer eyes could be seen, but the creature had a white nose which, to the horrified traveller, seemed lit up with a supernatural radiance. Being a man of intelligence, however, he could not admit to himself that he was confronted by the Kirk-Grim. It must be a huge Newfoundland dog, he said to himself. So he addressed it in broad Yorkshire:

"Sith'ere, lass, don't be troublesome. There's a bonny dog, let me pass. I've no stick. I win't hurt thee. Come lass, let me by."

At that moment a blast swept up the lane. The dog, monster, Kirk-Grim, whatever it was, made a leap upon the man, who screamed with terror. He felt the creature's claws in him, and he grasped—an umbrella.

A Miracle Doctor.

An interesting cable dispatch was that which came from Rome to the effect that Pope Leo had a consultation with Pastor Kneipp, the Bavarian priest-doctor, who had gone to Rome at the express invitation of the holy father. The Pope explained to the Bavarian "wonder doctor," as he is called, the state of his health, and spoke particularly of the intestinal troubles from which he suffers. Father Kneipp, it is said, assured his holiness that the ailments were not serious and predicted for him several more years of life. He advised the holy father to try cold water bathing, and yesterday morning, by order of the pope, Father Kneipp made his first trial of the treatment.

There will be much interest to learn something about this remarkable priest who has thus been called to Rome as the medical adviser of the supreme pontiff. Pastor Kneipp has been for several years very well known in Bavaria, where he is priest in the village of Woerishofen, and he enjoys the reputation of having effected some marvellous cures. He first began treating poor peasants of the villages and mountains round about his parish and later fashionable people from all parts of the world went to him and found relief which they could not get elsewhere.

He has been called a "wonder" or miracle doctor, but he differs from most members of this class by refusing to take any payment for the advice he gives to the thousands of patients who visit him. Whatever honorarium he receives is spent by him for the benefit of schools and churches and for objects of charity. Of late the small village of Woerishofen has become one of the best known pilgrimage places in all Bavaria. Many descriptions of the method of treatment which Pastor Kneipp ordains for his patients have been published. His first prescription is a cold bath, and he demands that the patient, instead of drying himself off afterwards, must get into his clothes in his wet condition and either get into bed or take a rapid promenade barefoot up the mountain side or across the meadows. A large contingent of his patients consists of priests of every imaginable type and from every known order, who speak in every language of the world. Among his patients are many members of the upper classes, especially from the aristocracy of Austria and Hungary. The great number, however, are peasants and people from the immediate neighborhood.

It is said that Pastor Kneipp receives every day several hundred patients in his little study, among them many afflicted with consumption and spinal diseases. The reception of his patients occupies him the entire day, week in and week out, the only interruption being when he goes to perform his functions in the little church. The small village of Woerishofen is still in a very primitive condition, having only one hotel, and the difficulties of finding accommodation by strangers is very great. Many of the patients bring their own menage with them, especially the aristocratic ones, and the higher clergy are given hospitality in the stately cloister of Dominican nuns, a place famous for the good beer that is brewed there. The poorer pilgrims can find enough to satisfy the necessities of life, for the day at least, at the many booths along the village streets where they can purchase honey, bathing dresses, Pastor Kneipp cigars, Kneipp bread, Kneip coffee and a large amount of Kneipp literature which has been published about the famous priest-doctor.

One can scarcely have an idea how continuously the pastor is in demand in Woerishofen. He is scarcely given time enough for his own meals, but the good priest, who is now over 70 years old, is always ready to sacrifice his own comfort for the sake of those who come to him for relief from their earthly ailments. He receives his patients during the morning hours at his own house, and in the afternoon in the cloister, where the crowd which comes by the afternoon trains is always greatest. The entrance hall in front of his consultation room is then packed with a dense mass of people, all pressing forward toward the door. Finally a young man appears with a paper box, mounts a table, bids the men go to the left and the women to the right and distributes numbered tickets for the consultation room at the price of 5 pfennings (about a cent) a piece. The clergy are received first. The consultations do not last long. Pastor Kneipp gives his advice with great brevity, adding occasionally a few chiding remarks about unsuitable clothing, especially to ladies who have the habit of lacing too tightly. Pastor Kneipp is down on garters and all kinds of appliances that tend to check the circulation of the blood.

The Luxembourg.

Those who remember Paris in the days of Napoleon III, and have visited the French capital of late years, have observed one change brought about by the Republic. This change has been the subject of regret even to those who hate emperors and love democracies. In the old times, before the Prussians laid seige to Paris, the museum of the Luxembourg was the home of many beautiful pictures, all of which were well hung and greatly enjoyed. When the Conscript Fathers of the Republic came back to the capital in 1879 from Versailles, the Senate required the Luxembourg for its committees, and the paintings were banished to the orangery attached to the building. Here they have remained, so unattractively placed that the galleries became a sort of necropolis, in which few persons were ever seen in clear weather, though on rainy days they were a refuge for nurses and mendicants. A new Conservator of the museum took it in charge a year or so ago, and has transformed it. In the sculpture-gallery the marbles stand from superb tapestries which decorate the walls, while the picture-gallery, admirably arranged, is a museum of contemporaneous masters worthy of the artistic capital of the world. The nurses and mendicants are being crowded out by elegant people, and the visitor who is able to recall the gracious smile of the beautiful Empress Eugenie, imagines that the days of her reign, now so distant, have returned again.—Eugene Richtenberger, in Revue Bleue, Paris, Jan. 27.

The Spring Medicine.

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RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. Passeng Saturday
Ar. 12:30 P M	Ar. 5:30 P M	[illegible]	VICTORIA	[illegible]	De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:00 P M
[illegible]	5:26	[illegible]	RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5:10	[illegible]	ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4:51	[illegible]	GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4:22	[illegible]	SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3:58	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3:46	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3:31	[illegible]	McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3:21	[illegible]	KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3:16	[illegible]	DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3:05	[illegible]	SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2:44	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2:35	[illegible]	OYSTER BAY SID'G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
De. [illegible] / Ar. [illegible]	1:45	[illegible]	NANAIMO	73	Ar. [illegible] / De. [illegible]	[illegible]
De. [illegible]	De. 1:30	[illegible]	WELLINGTON	78	Ar. [illegible] P M	Ar. 6:00

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

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Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

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H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

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Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

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The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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Steamship Victoria	Feb. 23rd
Steamship Tacoma	April 4th
Steamship Mogul	April 25th
Steamship Victoria	May 15th

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THE MAINLAND CONNECTION.

Resolution Favoring the Delta Railway Project Passed

AT LAST NIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING

The Gathering Was a Large One, But Owing to a Lack of Any Arrangements Was Rather Dull—Couple of Good Speeches.

There was a public meeting on the Delta railway proposition last night, and a crowd that filled the council chamber attended. There was no programme arranged in advance; the meeting being simply called and left to its fate, so to speak. There was no exposition of the merits of the proposal by anyone prepared with facts, and it was on the whole rather dull. However, a resolution favoring the scheme was put through. The characteristic digressions of a Victoria public meeting, was brought out, this time the chief one being a eulogy of Amor de Cosmos by Alex Wilson, gave diversity to the proceedings and a zest to an otherwise tame and spiritless gathering.

At 8:10 o'clock Ald. Harry Munn was voted to the chair. He reviewed the present movement to secure connection with the Mainland, commencing with the visit of the Westminster delegation. He held that transportation was at the base of all commercial success. A country might have any number of advantages, but without rapid and cheap communication and transportation it could not succeed. He declared the meeting open for speeches.

T. Haughton was called for. He said he had not expected to make the opening speech. However, all he had in the world was invested in Victoria, and he had as much interest in the city as anyone. He therefore had an opinion on the matter. Victoria had been cheated out of her railway when the great transcontinental line was built. He reviewed the evolution of Victoria's transportation from the old 14 days' service with California to the daily service of the Northern Pacific. He then pointed out the benefits of the E. & N. railway. From Chilliwack to Victoria and return took nearly a week and from Westminster and return about three days. The proposition before the meeting would permit a man in Westminster to make the round trip in one day. Was the old stage coach system of England to be compared with the one that displaced it? He told the story of George Stephenson and the cow and said all who stood in the way of the present idea would meet the same fate. The C. P. N. Co. had done grand work but he believed the company was unwise in opposing the scheme. Let it come and all objections would be swept away. (Applause). He said he hoped no one believed when the Victoria & Sidney and Esquimalt and Nanaimo railways were added that they were to end at their present termini. The proposition could not hurt the Canada Western; there was room for ten railways. The Canada Western may come but a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush. The government should be pressed and he believed if put in the proper way the matter would receive favorable consideration. The opportunity should not be let slip for in a short time the house would adjourn for a year. (Applause.)

Ald. Dwyer said he had heard no reasonable objection made to the scheme and was heartily in favor of it. The endorsement by the council was carried by a good majority. It was urged by some that the ferry was too long. It was but 31 miles from land to land, and the present one was a much longer ferry. He believed business would increase 50 per cent. There were favorable features to Victoria as well as the Fraser valley. Then there was the interest proposition. The city had to pay $9000 and the government $6000 a year on the bonds of the Victoria & Sidney railway every year. It was a poor business proposition and every effort should be made to do something. There was another consideration, and that was the fact that it would virtually make Victoria the terminus of the Great Northern. He thought the government should grant the aid desired and pledged his support. (Applause.)

Alex Wilson said the idea was not a new one and told the history of the Saanich & New Westminster, which he said was an honest scheme, reviewing the injunction of one John Irving and the action of the government in refusing terminal grounds on Lulu Island and giving the land to other parties in New Westminster, he marveled at the change which had come over the people. In the old days the De Cosmos scheme was a failure. He referred to the Victoria & Sidney railway as a serpentine route, and told of its various changes in ownership. He did not want to stir up any sectional feeling, but Victoria had not always been fairly dealt with. He believed the gentlemen who called the meeting should have been better prepared with facts. There should have been some light thrown on the Victoria & Sidney railway company. Was there a company and who were they? He closed by advising the people to be very careful about voting away any money in future. (Applause.)

Joshua Holland came forward and offered the following resolution:

"Whereas the building of the Delta, New Westminster & Eastern railway, also the bridging of the Fraser, so that by the construction of both we may have close connection with the valley of the Fraser and New Westminster city, as well as affording us an eastern connection with two or more eastern railways, is of the utmost importance to Victoria and the province in general; therefore be it resolved that the provincial government be requested to lend every possible aid to ensure the immediate construction of the road, as well as the bridge, upon the lines suggested by the delegation from the Fraser valley."

Chairman Munn said he felt called upon to say a few words, as his name had been connected with the proposal. About two years ago he had been asked to introduce a by-law in the council. He had replied that the city had already passed a loan guaranteeing $20,000 a year to another company. That loan had stood for three years without action. He had agreed to act on a couple of conditions. The first was that the old by-law was to be repealed, and the second was that no Chinese were to be employed. Many prominent men had urged him to put the matter through, and some of them were now crying the scheme down. The proposition was carried by 600 odd votes to 200. He had understood that the line was simply a connection for the promoters but with this it had not been made public. He knew that the then premier, John Robson, had favored the Mainland connection. The people of the Mainland had come down and the proposition assumed this shape. New Westminster wanted the bridge, the people of the Delta the railway and Victoria the connection. Victoria was regarded as their true market by the people of the Delta. The action of the council had been taken at the suggestion of the premier, who pronounced the scheme the best he had ever seen. The value of the connection was evident to all. He believed the guarantee was one of interest and the arrangements were for the government to settle. What Victoria wanted was the connection. (Applause.)

Mr. Haughton seconded the motion, and said Victoria must not stand three or four years for Amor de Cosmos, Alex Wilson or anyone else. Amor de Cosmos had not a particle of interest in Victoria, where his pocket was not concerned.

Alex Wilson arose to defend Amor de Cosmos. He said if Mr. Haughton had done one-hundredth part for British Columbia what Mr. De Cosmos had, he would not speak as he did.

A voice—Rats!

Mr. Wilson said 'you can say 'rats' and hiss like snakes but I must defend an absent man, unjustly attacked.

The resolution was read again and Postmaster Shakespeare asked what the lines of the New Westminster memorial referred to were. The chair could not give them. Neither could Mr. Holland, who believed Mayor Hoy of New Westminster, whom he believed was present, could state what they were.

The chair suggested that the motion be put, but there were cries of "we do not know what it is."

W. Marchant said he felt like Mr. Shakespeare. It was like voting for a cat in a bag. The people did not quite understand the V. & S. matter when they voted on it. It was a case of sublime faith. Everybody wanted the connection; it was a good thing, but they wanted to know what they were doing. The proposition of the government giving an open grant was not always a good one. The Victoria & Sidney railway and the Delta scheme was a good one. He believed the C. P. N. Co.'s claim that it was unfair to bonus a company which was to become a rival of a company started with private capital was a very fair one. The same rule admitted of general application. That was simply the argument, probably not his views. He questioned the good of large grants of money or land to private companies. If this were a good thing for the whole of the province, why not have the province build it itself. That was merely a suggestion to be discussed. If it were good why not take the name of the province off the back of it and put it on the face. In considering the matter it should be remembered that the private individuals were not in these railway corporations for their healths. Why not go in for governmental railways. They were great successes in many places. Believed the government should bring forward a scheme to have the railway as all its own.

On motion of Mr. Marchant, the words "on the lines laid down" were struck out, the resolution was carried and the meeting adjourned.

For Sore Throat.

Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN KILLER. As a Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public. Only 25c. for big 2-ounce bottle.

The Jubilee of the Barometer.

In Westermann's Monats Hefts, Jan., H. J. Klein draws attention to the fact that this is the jubilee of the discovery of the barometer, and of the knowledge of atmospheric pressure involved in it. The discoverer of the barometer was Evangelista Torricelli. The general version of its discovery is that Torricelli filled a long glass tube with mercury, and then inverting it with his finger on the open end, lowered it vertically into a cask of mercury. On removing his finger the mercury did not run wholly out, but remained stationary at 30 inches above the volume of mercury in the cask. In reality the experiment was somewhat more complicated, but the result was the same. Torricelli recognized at once that the remaining quicksilver in the tube was balanced by the pressure of the air on the quicksilver in the cask. He was guided to this conclusion by remembering an experiment made by a Florentine gardener, and recorded by Galileo, which showed that water could not be raised more than 32 feet. Galileo saw that the Aristotelian teaching, that "Nature abhors a vacuum," has its limitation, and he entertained some dim conception that the pressure of the atmosphere was in some way associated with the phenomenon, but he could give no satisfactory explanation of it. It consequently remained for Torricelli to discover that the pressure of the air accounted for the rising both of the quicksilver and the water, and that the relative weights of the two bodies was consequently as 30 inches is to 32 feet.

But to demonstrate the soundness of his conclusion he made the now famous, but really simple, experiment of trying the mercury on the top of a mountain, arguing that as a great deal of air was then beneath him, the pressure must be less than at the sea level. The experiment was made by his cousin Perrier, a resident of Auvergne, who took the mercury and tube to the top of Puy de Dome, about 4880 feet high, and demonstrated that it fluctuated with the elevation. Barometers thus came into general use for the determination of elevations, and the result was accepted without making the necessary allowance for temperature. It was soon discovered that the instrument was subject to minor fluctuations with atmospheric conditions, falling in stormy weather, and rising in fair weather; and although it is now known that these fluctuations in any one place afford no decisive evidence of the coming weather, the barometer is nevertheless an important, and, indeed, the most important, instrument for the meteorologist.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, singers, and actors, all recognize the virtues of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of our most eminent men says: "It is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat, and lungs."

The Romance of Marriage.

Don Fabrizio Massimo Duke of Anticoli, and grandson on his mother's side of the late Duchesse de Berry, is about to marry Princess Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, who served under Bazaine at Metz, and niece of the Empress Eugenie. Only a year ago Don Fabrizio played a conspicuous part in a highly romantic adventure which might have interfered with his matrimonial prospects. He fell in love with the pretty daughter of a Roman citizen and ran away with her. His intentions appear to have been honorable, for he lost no time in presenting his inamorata to a priest, who undertook to conciliate his parents. Princess Massimo raised no opposition to her son's wishes, but only stipulated that "the young person" should go through a period of probation in a convent. Meanwhile the affair got talked about, and insinuations as to the girl's motives were spread broadcast. She was freely charged with having entrapped the son of one of the noblest families of Italy into a mesalliance. Scarcely two months since the young people, with the full consent of their respective parents, presented themselves at the capitol to go through the ceremony of a civil marriage. The Prince on being asked the usual question, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" replied, "Yes!" in very decided fashion; but when the same formula was addressed to the bride, her answer was an equally vigorous "No!" She was determined to vindicate her honesty even at the cost of her heart, and nothing could induce her to alter her resolve. The Prince, as we see, has been speedily consoled, but it would be interesting to learn whether the lady's wound has healed as satisfactorily.

A Financial Barometer.

The man had a ring on his little finger, a ring with a diamond in it.

"There," said he to a friend, holding up his hand, "that is my instrument for gauging the money market. No, it isn't an occult stone in any way; didn't come out of the eye of an Indian idol where the natives had for centuries regulated their affairs by its colors. Nothing of the sort. It's just a plain little diamond ring, and not a very valuable one, either.

"This is how it tells me the state of the market. When I came to New York ten years ago I had my little personal seasons of financial depression, and I formed something of a habit of taking this ring to my uncle. In 1883 I could always get $10 upon it. Things looked up with me for a bit, and several years passed with the ring on my finger, finally, in 1887, I happened to want $10 when it was not in my pocket, and, as I prefer my uncle for a loan to any other friend or relative, I trotted my ring to him.

"To my surprise, I could only get $8 on it. Now, diamonds were not any cheaper then than in 1883; it was just that the pawnbrokers were more uneasy. They don't pretend to give you more than one-third of the value of a thing, but whether or not they'd do even that depends mainly on the general feeling of the financial world, and there are no better judges of it than pawnbrokers.

"On that feeling depends their chance of getting their interest, which is their only profit, and of selling their unredeemed goods if they can't.

"Now, I'm not particularly hard up at this moment, but I just now looked in at my old relative's and offered my ring just to see what he'd offer me. What do you suppose? Five dollars was the last cent they'd go on it. Tell you, that makes me think it's time for Congress to be getting down to business.—New York Recorder.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral. **I did so, and one bottle cured me.** For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.

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And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew D. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 221-3m

THE WEEKLY TIMES
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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
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DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DIAMOND CITY DASHES.

King Solomon Gold Runs High—Reform Club Platform.

Nanaimo, March 7.—At a test in New York with the Crawford mill, some King Solomon, Alberni, ore, has resulted in a return of $85 to the ton.

The scalper of a huge panther was the recipient of the $5 government bounty yesterday. A. C. King, a trapper from Cranberry, was the applicant, who bore his trophy with him.

T. Morgan and T. Comerford, heretofore carrying on a tailoring business in this city, have dissolved partnership. T. Morgan continues the business.

Mine Host Paulson of the Mount View hotel purposes fitting up grounds for trap and pigeon shooting adjacent to his hotel. Work will be commenced at once.

Pilot Bendroit has been promised his license, which he forfeited by the stranding of the ship Occidental.

The revised list of Nanaimo names selected to play in the Rugby football matches at the Midwinter fair are as follows: Webster, Edmonds, Jos. Neen, G. Lister, M. Duffy and Jas. Neen.

Mr. Gudin, of the Dominion marine and fisheries department, accompanied by Mr. Kelly, architect, of this city, who is inspector of the work, paid a visit to the fog alarm which is being erected on Entrance island, yesterday, going out in the steamer Esperanza. They are well satisfied with the work done and the satisfactory progress made. There is about six inches of water in the fresh water tank, and if the weather is at all rainy they expect enough to supply the boiler during the summer. The alarm, it is expected, will be ready for service by the end of this week.

The main features and salient points in the platform formulated at the Reform club last night in conjunction with the Miners' union are as follows:

The admission of women over the age of 21 to the franchise.

Government acquisition of the E. & N. railway.

To preclude all Japanese and Chinese from municipal and government contracts.

To make it compulsory for miners to pass preliminary examinations as to the dangers and working of mines.

A strict enforcement of the law for Sunday closing.

To make it penal for supplying liquor to any person under 16.

The abolition of all mortgage taxes.

The refusing of all bonuses to railways and corporations.

To repeal the $200 qualification of a candidate.

The full proceedings of the meeting will be published in a day or two.

No candidate for the platform was named.

Brief Locals.

—There will be a special meeting of the council some day this week to go into the matter of the proposed loan to the Jubilee Hospital.

—George A. Huff, of Alberni, is at the Victoria. He has a petition asking the government to appoint him government agent at Alberni.

—The wind storm damaged the telephone wires somewhat. Some were also crossed and people who kept ringing one another up indulged in a few little pleasantries.

—The assignees of Green, Worlock & Co. are busily engaged in investigating the affairs of the bank. They are now aided by F. H. Worlock, who has recovered from his illness. It will be some time before a statement will be made public.

—George McCracken, a minor, was caught smoking a cigarette in the post-office last evening. He was convicted in the police court this morning but was discharged, the magistrate advising him to obey his mother, tell her the truth always and stop smoking cigarettes. The police are looking into the evil of boys being sold cigarettes.

—Edward Currier and David Wallace were convicted of vagrancy in police court this morning after a lengthy hearing. Magistrate Macrae suspended sentence for a week and granted them liberty on their own recognizances in the sum of $50 each. The former has secured work and the latter will probably do likewise.

—B. W. Hartnell, the lunatic who cannot be sent to the asylum because he has not been six months in the province, is still in the city jail. The facts have been placed before Premier Davie and it is quite likely that an order-in-council will be made directing that he be admitted to the asylum. It was in Devon not Denver that he was employed in a bank.

—An old man named Patti, who for some time past has subsisted on charity, principally that of Mr. and Mrs. Marbeouff, was found in an unconscious condition in a hovel on Fisgard street last evening. He had evidently fallen down several days before and had just been able to crawl to his bed which was the only article of furniture in his cabin. It was decided to move him to Jubilee Hospital but he died in the ambulance on the way out. The deceased was a native of France, a blacksmith by trade and 78 years of age. He was an old time resident of the city.

A GHASTLY TRANSACTION.

Relics of a Murder Sold to Dime Museum Ghouls.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 7.—Moore Baker, the slayer of the negroes Willard Thompson and Henry Pierson, who murdered his wife and child, has sold to the proprietors of a museum in New York, the furniture of the little bed chamber in the Moore Cottage at Franklin Park, where the double murder took place in the early morning of March 1st. Baker, who it was feared, would commit suicide, soon after the crime, looked well when the writer met him yesterday, at Brunswick. He was on his way to have his picture taken, the first since boyhood, in accordance with an agreement he had made with the museum managers.

Baker was busy when the museum agents arrived at Franklin Park yesterday, and they were told to wait until some visitors had gone when he would talk with them. Baker was somewhat surprised when he found that they wanted to buy the bedroom furnishings. He had intended to burn all the articles that were in the room where the murders occurred, but the New York men persuaded him to sell them. The price agreed on is said to be $500.

Somewhat to the surprise of the museum agents he suggested that they should leave the house where he met them and go over to the house in which, and near which, four lives were taken in a few minutes. He sat on the edge of the bed and rehearsed the whole tragedy, from the time that he was awakened by his wife's screams. Then he helped take down the bed, gathered up the fragments of the broken pitcher, rolled up his own night-dress and the bed clothes, and turned them all over to the museum men. They also secured the baby's crib, the axe and the shotgun.

Baker was asked why he sold the things. "Well," he said, "I might as well have the money as burn the stuff."

"Did you consult your relatives?" asked the reporter.

"I did not. The property was all mine, why should I? I did not give them my wife's night-dress," he added, "although they offered a big price."

Favor the Cable.

Wellington, New Zealand, March 7.—The delegates who have been attending the conference called to discuss the intercolonial postal and telegraph service, have passed a resolution in favor of a Pacific cable to America, the route to be via Samoa, Fanning Island and Honolulu to Vancouver. It is said that the route is likely to be supported by the governments of the United States, Germany, France, Great Britain and Canada.

Mexican War Veterans.

Washington, March 7.—Senator Martin, Kansas, has introduced into the senate a bill by which to increase the pension of every person now on the rolls at $8 a month on account of services in the American war, including widows of all soldiers who served in that war, up to $12 a month.

Plenty of Patrol Ships.

San Francisco, March 7.—The dispatch from Washington stating that the government had no vessels at its command to send to Behring Sea to enforce the provisions of the recent treaty at Paris, is apparently without foundation. The Mohican is now ready at Mare Island waiting orders to proceed north; the Alert has a large force repairing her and will be ready in a few days. The Yorktown is also expected to be ready in about three weeks. The Bennington is due on the 15th instant from Gibraltar, and after being overhauled at the navy yard, will join the fleet in Behring Sea. The Boston, also, in case of emergency, could be ready for commission in a short time. The fleet now at Rio, which comprises the pick of the white squadron, viz: New York, Charleston, San Francisco, Detroit and Newark, will in all probability be ordered north as soon as the trouble in Brazil is concluded, which recent events indicate will come to pass ere long and these vessels could arrive in Behring Sea long before the bulk of the sealers reach the grounds, which is usually about the beginning of August.

A Modest Drummer.

"Why do I prefer an upper berth to a lower one in a sleeping car?" repeated the drummer, as he counted out and swallowed six pellets without explaining whether they were for his liver or lungs.

"Yes, why?" queried the man, who was felicitating himself on having secured lower No. 7.

"Well, there are various reasons. When I first began to travel, fifteen years ago, the wheel of a car on a train passing us flew off and killed a man in lower No. 6. The chap over him never got a scratch. Later on a fellow threw a rock in the car, and it entered the window of lower No. 4 and broke the sleeper's thigh. Man over him never woke up. Again, a car I was on ran over a lot of dynamite. Man in lower No. 7 was blown up with the floor and killed. The one over him didn't even know that anything had happened. Once more, a man in a lower berth can be easily robbed, while one in an upper berth is seldom troubled. Last, but not least—"

"What?" was asked as he paused.

"I always undress same as at a hotel. There's no telling when an accident may come. In case the car goes off the upper berth is apt to close up and you are thus secure from the gaze of the vulgar public until the porter can put up a tent along side of the track to get your clothes there and help you to dress. Modesty is my chief reason, but as all you fellows broke your necks to get lower berths, of course I can't expect you to understand or appreciate it!"—Detroit Free Press.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Toward in the Sporting World.

SKATING.

NEW RECORDS MADE.

Montreal, March 7.—Johnson broke the five mile skating record here yesterday, covering the distance in 15 minutes 27 seconds. The previous record, held by Joe Donoghue, was 15 minutes 36 2-5 seconds. A half-mile professional record was made by Orlaf Norweldt, in 1 minute and 25 seconds.

THE RING.

CORBETT EXPLAINS JACKSON.

Baltimore, March 7.—Jim Corbett, who is now playing an engagement here, said yesterday, in regard to his coming match with Jackson: "Jackson is a big, clever fighter, yet he is not as shifty as Mitchell, nor as dangerous as Sullivan. It is almost ten to one that I will defeat him, as Jackson has certainly deteriorated, while I have advanced. Again, he has but one style of fighting, and despite the fact that he had a marvelous reach, and is much heavier than I am, yet he is not so difficult a problem to solve as either Mitchell or Sullivan. Now, I will explain Jackson as a fighter. In the first place he is what we call a straight line fighter, that is, he advances or retreats in a perfectly straight line, and does it very cleverly, but no one ever saw him step to the right or left, and this fact proves that he lacks shiftiness on his feet. In other words you will always find Jackson in front of you, ever ready to mix up matters. With Mitchell it is different. By stretching the truth it may be said that he is in two places at the same time, and such a man takes an awful clever fighter to land on him. Jackson must be out-boxed and Mitchell out-generalled. It is a noticeable fact with all colored boxers that as soon as you hit them they become aggressive. Consequently, Jackson must be defeated at in-fighting. His left hand is not dangerous, yet it serves him mightily in steadying himself by pushing it against his antagonist so as to deliver the right, which is invariably aimed for the heart. Dispose of Jackson's left hand by getting inside of his reach, and you have your two hands to overcome the prowess of his right."

THE GUN.

THE VICTORIA CLUB.

At the regular monthly meeting of the above club, held at the Hotel Victoria last evening, final arrangements were made for the usual Good Friday shoot. In addition to the class firing and Routledge cup a free for all shoot will take place, open to any one who wishes to enter. At the conclusion of the regular matches sides will be chosen and a shoot for a dinner will take place, the losing side to pay. F. G. Norris, of the St. George's Inn, will cater to the hungry sportsmen. Two new members were elected and other business of importance transacted.

FOOTBALL.

EXPENSES GUARANTEED.

The expenses of the British Columbia team on the California tour have been guaranteed and arrangements are now being completed. As Gibson cannot go, his place will be taken by John Fraser.

General News.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from the minister to Nicaragua stating that the consul at Greytown reported the landing of 50 men from the British ship to preserve order at Bluefields.

Boston, Mass., March 7.—While about to enter the mayor's office at the city hall this noon Ald. Lomasney was fired upon five times by one Doonan, and wounded in the leg. He is seriously hurt.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 7.—This morning a freight train on the Fort Wayne railway near Kenwood, was struck by a landslide and hurled into the river. Three men were injured.

Signor Vitale's Fiddles.

Signor Guiseppe Vitale was one of the favorite artists who took part in the big Washington's birthday concert at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Thursday night. He is a big chested, bright eyed Italian, who is expert at violin playing. He came out upon the platform with a thousand dollar violin early in the evening, and played a solo from Abt and a selection of his own composition, and an hour later he gave a solo entitled "Army Life," introducing drum and fife effects, the tramp of soldiery and other incidents of battle. This caught the fancy of the audience that thronged the Tabernacle, and they demanded an encore with noisy enthusiasm. Signor Vitale rosined his bow and gave them "Home, Sweet Home."

The listeners kept on applauding, and the artist appeared again and keyed up his violin for "Ann's Rooney." The instrument squeaked, and he touched the key of a piano and set the strings of the violin tighter yet. Nothing but discord resulted from his efforts with the bow.

The signor seemed to be excessively nervous. He ran his hand through his flowing hair; tried again, and finally, seizing hold of the handle of the violin, threw the instrument down on the stage, and raising his right foot brought it down on the violin with a terrific smash that splintered the instrument. The spectators were startled. Signor Vitale glared at the ruined violin and left the platform hurriedly.

Everybody looked at his neighbor in amazement. Then some of the audience began to applaud, but he did not reappear. An attendant gathered up the fragments of the violin, and after a long pause the concert was continued. Scores of the assemblage hurried to the trustees after the concert was over and asked what was the matter with the violinist. The latter had left the building long before, and the trustees were not able to enlighten the inquirers.

Signor Vitale was found last night in a serene frame of mind.

"Why did you jump on your $1,000 violin?" was asked of him.

A broad smile lighted up his face.

"Ha! ha!" he said. "Half a hundred of my friends have asked me the same question to-day. It was a practical joke that happened to come into my head. I did not jump on my favorite violin at all. The broken instrument cost just 60 cents outside of the strings, which were first class and were not harmed by the wreck of the cheap violin. I wanted to see if I could demonstrate that art does not entirely depend upon a good instrument. It would seem that the practical joke worked, for I suppose that the audience must have thought that I was crazy when they saw me smash my fiddle. No violinist would be fookish enough to jump on a really good violin. I changed the instrument just before the "Home, Sweet Home" solo."

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Miss Lindsay, D McConway, D Anderson, Miss Dawson, F Gibson, Mrs Keene, H E Cook, Mrs John Jayne, T F Howe, A R Shewan, Miss Barrett, J H Danger, Mrs Galley, J Fannin, Geo Blake, C Sweeney, N McLean, Mrs Harlock, Mrs J Wolfe, Mrs L Buckley, D W Hall, Jno McCrea, Alice Gooding, W Tufts, Mrs B Thomas, Wm Beach, R J Taylor, D Hoy, D McPhadden, T R Simpson, C J Lowen, Rev D A McRae, R E Thorne, Mrs L Nesbit, Mrs Marchant, J Marchant.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—C Martin, D E Spencer, L Peters, R Hall, Mrs R Hall, T Gardner, R Phillips, A Lamboey, R H Genung, J Anderson, F V Moffatt, B Robinson, Mrs Eastwood, D Thomas, W McLellan, S S Baxter, W Leggett, J M Welstling, Indian man and woman.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Lang & Leiser, Langley & Co, Rev R E Lipscomb, Standard Oil Co, D Spencer, R P Rithet, order Esquimalt, D G McKenzie, J Crawford, Turner Beeton & Co, Wilson Bros, Hudson Bay Co, Sehl Hastie Erskine Co, Wm Duncan, A Holmes, H Walker, S Shore, A McTavish, H S Fairall, J Piercy & Co, H Young, Standard Bk, R McDonald, Ames Holden Co, J Maynard, G H Maynard, H L Salmon, E G Prior, D Campbell, W P King, Wm Vigor, Miss E H Wadsworth, S Reid, Gilmore & McC, Wm Wilby, W Wilson, B Williams, A McGregor, Clarke & Pearson, Dom C Co, E Wall & Co, Johns Bros, McL & McF, Ramsay Bros, Stadthagen, T Roarke, Wm Beach, Dom Ex Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—J Piercy & Co, Gilmore & McC, Nanaimo Elec Wks, T R Stewart, Vic Steam Ladry, J Parker, Robinson & Garvin, Equit Pioneer Society Nan, McKillam & Anderson, M & L Young, S Letser, Vico & Brooks, G G Leonard Van, J Peterson, D H Ross.

War! on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

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1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
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7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

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NOTICE.

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Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

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Absolutely Without Pain.

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By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

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